The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Case of Mr. Sypher to be Investigated—The Appropriation and Post-Office Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was another sensation in the House to-day, and another investigation ordered. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, offered a resolution to the effect that it having appeared from the testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, that J. Hale Sypher, a member from the State of Louisiana, had been guilty of procuring false returns and fraudulent registrations in the late election in that State, therefore the Committee on Elections be instructed to investigate the same. Mr. Sypher promptly challenged the proposed inquiry, and said that he would prove that the witness before the Senate, a notorious and conscienceless ballot-box stuffer, named Theodore Jacques, had been hired with Democratic money to come here and commit perjury, but Mr. Kerr's object should not escape attention. Jacques testified more than two weeks ago, and it was then rumored about the House that Kerr was going to introduce a resolution for the expulsion or investigation of Sypher. He has now waited until it is too late to do more than get the accusations well spread before the public, as witnesses cannot be brought here from Louisiana to testify before adjournment, even if the charge be true. It was a most cowardly act in Mr. Kerr to nurse the thing until the present moment, when the investigation must close half finished, or be used as an argument for an extra session. Kerr goes out with the 4th of March, and that fact seems to gall him bitterly, for he has done scarce anything during the past few weeks but repeat his numerous old speeches, with their variations of "corruption," "jobbery," "rings," "steals," &c., until what reputation he had left for honesty of purpose has relapsed into rant and cant.

WORK OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Appropriations Committee of the House wastes no time. The immense Sundry Civil bill, covering $28,000,000 of the Government expenses, was finally pushed through the House to-day, and the River and Harbor bill was pushed in ater it, and will soon follow it to the Senate. The press of business crowded all sentimental patriotism out of the members, and the Washington Monument, which was to have been lifted up one story higher as a neat little commemoration of the birthday of the man for whom it was begun but never completed, received a cold shoulder. It went over until Wednesday, and Wednesday will send it over the session.

BUTLER BELLICOSE.

The chief episode in the House to-day was a short speech from Butler, bellicose as ever, against the civil service reform. He foisted upon the Sundry Civil bill an amendment prohibiting the payment of salaries to the Civil Service Board. Then he took some of the questions used in the departments in the competitive examinations, and made the House laugh over them. They were catches, he said, and conundrums. The House went off in a roar of laughter, and shortly thereafter hit Butler a slap in the face by voting down his amendment by a big round majority. The House has come to favor civil service reform, which it has not been inclined to do heretofore.

DOCUMENTS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

Gen. Banks' amendment prohibiting the republication of documents for free distribution was also voted down. These documents will, therefore, continue to be given to whoever is willing to pay the postage upon them.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate devoted most of to-day's session to a discussion of an appeal from a ruling made by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, which appeal was finally laid on the table by a close vote. Incidentally the Postal Appropriation bill was discussed and passed. The provision for an additional compensation to railroads for carrying the mails was increased by an amendment made by the committee, which has already been explained in these dispatches. The amendment providing for a special agent to detect and stop the passage of obscene publications through the mails was stricken out, but it was stated the Postmaster-General could detail as this special service any of the agents already provided for in the bill. An amendment which would force all persons wishing to have their mail delivered by carriers to attach some kind of a box to their doors, or to provide some similar receptacle about their premises for mail matter, was stricken out. The Sundry Civil bill will be ready for the Senate to go to work on soon, probably on Wednesday, and all the appropriation bills ought to be in the hands of conference committees by Saturday night next.

SENATOR CALDWELL'S CASE.

Mr. Morton gave notice in the Senate to-day that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to the charges against Mr. Caldwell would be called up Monday morning, instead of Tuesday, as heretofore intended. This debate will occupy one, and perhaps two whole days. Mr. Anthony once more failed in his attempt to have the Senate take up the printing of the debates of Congress. There is now so little time left of the session that any action the Senate may take in this matter must be taken quickly, or it will be of no avail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary met to-night, to consider the various questions of impeachment referred to it. The intention at first was to take testimony in the matter of Judge Durell, of Louisiana; but in view of the near termination of Congress, and the impossibility of having all the testimony before the committee, postponed the subject, in order to have a general consultation on the course to be pursued in reference to all the cases.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Senator Edmunds, in reporting the Geneva Award bill adversely to the Senate, to-day, said that as the House bill was not satisfactory to the Senate, and as the House was less pressed for time than the Senate, it was thought best to report this bill adversely, and let the House act on the Senate bill.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds held a joint meeting to-day on the subject of the Farragut statue, and adjourned until next Tuesday, when it is said they will make a decision as to the most appropriate model, and award the contract to the successful competitor.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, on Monday next, commence the investigation concerning the reports of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company using money to procure legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The directions of the Treasury Department, relative to examination under the civil service rules of candidates for the heads of the Surveyor's office, have been changed, so as to receive on the list all the clerks in the Customs office at New-York who desire to enter into competition for the Surveyorship.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

The theatrical season was reinaugurated here to-night by the opening of Hall's new opera-house, under the management of John T. Ford. Joseph Jefferson, appearing in "Rip Van Winkle," was received with tumultuous applause. The new theatre is, without exception, the finest ever known in this city. The seating capacity of the house is for 1,300 persons. The building was crowded to-night by an enthusiastic audience.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's birthday was very quietly observed. The Departments were closed at noon. Flags were displayed on many buildings, including the residence of Gen. Sherman.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mass-Meeting in Philadelphia—Encouraging Reports—Aid Promised.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The grand mass-convention of the Centennial Commission was held this evening at the Academy of Music, and before, probably, the largest and certainly the most enthusiastic audience which ever appeared in the building. The decorations of the auditorium were in exceedingly good taste, comprising streamers on which were printed the names of the counties of Pennsylvania, and escutcheons containing the arms of every State. A fine orchestra discoursed patriotic and lively music, and the troop of the Twenty-second Regiment, State Militia, occupied the stage during a portion of the proceedings. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Simon Cameron, and the most prominent men of Philadelphia were selected as vice-presidents and secretaries. The report of the subscriptions to date from Philadelphia alone, gave the sum of $1,742,640, the announcement of which liberality was received with rounds of applause. A series of thirteen appropriate resolutions was read and adopted. Telegraphic instruments on the stage registered new subscriptions constantly. Letters from the President and other distinguished personages were received, and speeches were made by Senator Cameron, ex-Gov. Pollock, Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Bishop Simpson, Hon. John Scott, and other well-known and popular gentlemen. The whole affair was an encouraging success, while the liberality of Philadelphia in the matter of the centennial celebration was most satisfactorily evinced. Of the large subscription, the various trades and industries afforded $787,890, the City Council, $590,000, and the railraod corporations, $500,000. The address of Dr. Loring promised largely in behalf of Massachusetts, for which State he is a commissioner, and was a most scholarly and appreciative effort. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the Press were entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

A MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

A Well-Known Citizen Murdered at Bethlehem, Penn.—No Clue to the Assassin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 22.—The people of this town are much excited by the discovery of a brutal and mysterious murder, the victim being Mr. Monroe Snyder, a wealthy and well-known citizen. Early this morning the body of Mr. Snyder was discovered lying in the water of the Monocacy Creek, (down by the bridge, and when examined three stab wounds were found in the abdomen. It appears that Mr. Snyder arrived from New-York about 9 o'clock, and it is supposed that he was waylaid soon after leaving the railroad depot, for all of his valuables were missing. No clue has as yet been found to the murderer and robber. The unfortunate gentleman who thus met so terrible a death has lived at Bethlehem for over eight years, and was extensively engaged in the slate quarry business. It is understood that he collected a large sum of money while in New-York, and was probably followed from your City on the train. An earnest effort is to be made to trace the perpetrator of this dastardly crime.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer is over Maine and Nova Scotia, having moved north-eastward since Friday night. The pressure has very generally risen over the entire country east of the Mississippi, but has fallen in the extreme North-west. Fresh north and west winds and clear weather now prevail over the Middle and Eastern States, and westward to the Mississippi; westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, in the South Atlantic States, and increasing north-east winds on the Western Gulf Coast, with cloudy weather. The temperature has fallen quite low from the Ohio Valley northward to the lake regions, and to a less extent in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

North and west winds, with partly cloudy and cool weather, prevail on Sunday over New-England, the lower lakes, and the Middle States; a small barometric depression pass north-eastward over the Middle Atlantic coast, but probably without rain; north-west winds and partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic States; north-westerly winds on the Gulf Coast, and clear, cold weather over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lakes; falling barometers, rising temperature, and southerly winds in the extreme North-west.

The Trouble with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. He reports that Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Capt. Jack's camp on Thursday, but had not returned up to 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety. She was to have returned before the time mentioned. The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their councils. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate think that the Modocs have been badly treated. Odensal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Meacham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace on the terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get a talk with Capt. Jack, notwithstanding their friendly dispositions.

A Man's Head Cut Off by a Railroad Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—As the 6½ P. M. train of the New-York and Trenton Railroad was passing between Franklin and Bridge streets, to-night, a coupling broke. Linford Finlinson was thrown from a platform, and, the rear portion of the train passing over him, he was killed instantly. The head was completely cut from the body. The remains were taken to Holmesburg Station.

Fatal Accident Near Denver.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—A fatal accident occurred last evening near Idaho. A buggy containing John Conlan and Miss Ida Dean, while coming down a steep mountain road from the Seton mine, was overturned, throwing both persons over the dash-board and under the horse's heels. Miss Dean was trampled to death and her body badly disfigured. Mr. Conlan was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

Robbery of a Station-Master.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—Ira Bliss, the station-master at Burnside, was found in a dying condition last night between the depot and and his home, lying in the snow, his pockets rifled of his money and watch, and his ticket-box, which he carries home at night, was gone. Two boys, named John Dynes, of Burnside, and Oscar Graves, of this city, aged respectively eighteen and nineteen years, were arrested on suspicion of committing the crime. The boys confessed the crime, and were bound over this afternoon in $3,500 bonds each for trial before the Supreme Court, in default of which they were sent to jail. Both prisoners are of notoriously bad character, and have been concerned in several burglaries in that town.

ITALY.

A New Political Party—An Important Programme—The Clericals of France—The Church Property Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

It is just now announced that a new political party is in process of formation, to be known by the name of the Association for Progress. Rattazzi, Crispi, Mancini, and other conspicuous parliamentary leaders, are the founders, and the professed object, so far as any programme has yet been published, is to introduce a better system of taxation, promote decentralization, establish perfect liberty of conscience, and independence of all undue pressure and interference on the part of the civil power. A new and vigorous effort is to be made to take the direction of affairs out of the hands of the present Ministry, and the opportunity presented by the coming discussion is not to be let slip to introduce a fatal lance between the joints of the loose-fitting armor of the King's Cabinet Knights. Victor Emmanuel has slipped off to Naples to take a whiff of profane air, slightly impregnated with sulphur by a recent very gentle eruption of Vesuvius. There has for the first time the past week been dancing in the Quirinal Palace. Never before since it has become the residence of the family of the Sovereign, has the Princess Margarette ventured to invite the company gathered at her weekly reunions to try the elasticity of the Pope's floors. It is another added to the scandals of which this mansion, sacred to the Papal conclaves, has during the past two years been the scene. As a set-off, the newspapers have printed a bulletin giving the hour, early in the morning, at which the King has driven out to the villa Ludovici to attend mass in the chapel of that quiet residence of a few days of the year. Victor Emmanuel, outcast as he is of Papal grace, is still faithful to the outward formalities of devotion which the Church has established.

THE CLERICALS OF FRANCE.

The effort made by the French Prelacy to have a pressure from the outside brought to bear upon Italian legislation, is having its effect here. Failing to induce the Government of France to give any encouragement to projects of intervention to put back the work of Italian unification, the French Bishops are now giving their attention to the Roman Convent bill, and trying to make a point of diplomacy of the preservation of the houses of the Generals of Orders. Whatever influence such conduct may have upon the Ministry, upon public sentiment in this country the effect is just the contrary of that hoped for. The Ministry is quite as pliant to outside influences as to any exercised within the kingdom, whose cause it is trying to serve. But in its efforts to conciliate the clerical party it has weakened its position, and even abridged the period of its own existence. The exclamation is common among those qualified to speak with authority for the party of the Pope. "Oh, give us for antagonists a Ministry, whether with Rattazzi or Garibaldi at the head, which does not, with Macchiavellian duplicity, falsely yield its own position in its eagerness to win concessions from us. The clerical party is logical, and has not yielded, and will not yield, a single foot of the ground on which it has always stood. It would re-establish the Inquisition to-morrow if it had the power; and it would be consistent in doing so; for if errors of doctrine are vital, destroying both soul and body, as the Church insists, it is just as much in order, if not legitimate, to burn schismatics to check heresy, as it is to blow up buildings to put a stop to the Boston fire. The Church is far from accepting the Protestant principle that errors of opinion are faults of the fallible intellect, to be excused.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.

It is now evident that in the bill for the breaking up of the convent system, the clause reserving fifty or more houses in the City of Rome for the use of the chiefs of orders, is to be stricken out. The proposed exemption has encountered from the beginning very general opposition, and even the ministerial organ has at last given the clause a direct blow. Some of the most influential newspapers now earnestly advocate that the whole of the proceeds of sale of the ecclesiastical property, after providing for the payment of the annual pensions to the deposed nuns and monks, shall be devoted to purposes of public benevolence and education in the city and province of Rome. It seems as if in no other way could so large an amount of practical good be accomplished. If such use should be made of accruing funds it would be an excellent example, as well as a severe rebuke to the past abuses of the Catholic Party. Doing solid good to the people has been a secondary object with the clergy, the first purpose being to feed them with dogmas, and amuse a superstitious fancy with costly shows and sterile ceremonies. It is not pleasant to be always finding fault and repeating criticisms of the wretched system which, we are glad to be able to say, the most enlightened public opinion, even in Italy, now very generally condemns. But we are forced to indulge the same harsh tone every time the subject is referred to, for the baleful effects are still everywhere visible of the false food with which Italy has been nourished; and the priests cling with their old obstinacy to former bad ways, and will not listen for a moment to any suggestion of change.

THE PRIESTS AND THE PRESS.

There is a newspaper printed here, which has a great many readers, called *La Capitale*, the organ of extreme opinions and the most violent in its attacks upon the Papacy and the system of rule which has grown out of its principles. The English, or American journal, the organ of sectarian opposition, has even gone greater lengths. It has lately printed a series of articles in illustration of the life of Christ. I have not read them, but from report one is led to suppose that no views are taken that would not be accepted by those who adhere to the reformed, or so-called Evangelical, Church. The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, Patrizi, who, under the old state of things, after the Pope, was the next greatest in authority, has thought it worth while to write a letter to the Ministry asking for an order in council suppressing this offensive journal. The Prime Minister has not taken any action, and probably will not take any, if regard is had to the outspoken opinion of the radical newspapers which firmly insist that *La Capitale* shall still have a voice. I will give you a specimen from an article in the number of to-day, to prove—if there is any one who still doubts—that the largest liberty of the Press is enjoyed here:

The Cardinal Patrizi is right, if the life of Christ, the exposition of his precepts and works, with which the Vatican is in flagrant opposition, is calculated to bring about the ruin of the Vatican. It is precisely for this object that we have undertaken to give the life of Christ. We said so at the beginning of this series of articles, and we are extremely happy that the Vatican has given official notice to the world that ours was not a vain boast. And now it only remains to be seen whether a solemn example is to be given—that is to say whether the Minister Lanza is to reestablish in Rome the Holy Office for the benefit of the priests. It is not necessary to say to our readers that we shall continue to-morrow in our journal the life of Christ. We have placed upon our banner this great democratic figure; we have made His Gospel ours; putting in practice the precept which He taught, to hold up the light instead of putting it under a bushel—to instruct the people and not keep them in ignorance. We shall maintain the Apostleship which He proclaimed on earth, and armed with truth only accept this new challenge which is sent us from the Vatican—resorting, as it does now, to the civil power, and using the secular arm to conduct to the stake heretics and independent thinkers. Confiding in the justice of our cause, we shall continue our war with the enemies of Christ in the Vatican, who every day trample upon His precepts. We shall put forward this great exemplar of humanity, of democracy, of justice, and of truth, and in so clear a light that the people may be able to distinguish who are the enemies of Jesus. These are found in the Vatican. The Christ who taught men to love their enemies, to divide bread and covering with the poor, and not to covet money and make long prayers, but bear offenses, and stay the hand from shedding blood. The Christ born in a manger cannot be represented by one who lives in a palace of 11,000 rooms, rolling in gold, with an army of servants and soldiers; who fills the prisons and cuts off the heads of patriotic citizens; who indulges in imprecations, and preaches revolt; who puts a premium upon idleness, insults progress, apologizes for murder, and makes war against light, liberty, and instruction, &c.

In this strain and in language more severe, the newspaper goes on. I make the citation, not to approve the violent tone of this organ of extreme opinion and passion, but to give you one of the curiosities of Rome, and show to what extent license of expression is allowed.

THE SEASON.

As for the weather and society, two things which more than politics or ecclesiastical affairs, have the most interest for a great many thousands at this season, nothing very encouraging can be said. Rome is certainly now very well filled up with foreign visitors; but the weather has been so bad as not only to put on a damper, but cover with mildew much of the enjoyment. Prince Arthur, of England, is here, putting a bright face upon everything in spite of the sullen aspect of outward nature. A cheerful ending of Winter is hoped for as a compensation for past gloom.

ANGELICO.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peace Convention Between Brazil and the Argentine Republic—Terms of the Agreement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1873.

In the mails forwarded by the steam-ship Erie and destroyed by fire, I sent you some account of the joint convention made here on Nov. 19, between Gen. Mitre, representing the Argentine Republic, and the Marquis of San Vicente, representing Brazil. As this convention settles, for the present, at least, the difficulty between the two countries, and is the last official action of the allies, known to the public in regard to Paraguay, it may be well for me to refer to the subject a second time.

The convention begins by an explicit acknowledgment of the full authority and power of the treaty of May 1, 1865, and of that of the reciprocal compromises and mutual guarantees stipulated in the same between the allies.

It then recognizes the Cotegipe treaties on condition that they shall only be considered guaranteed by the Treaty of Alliance, when all the allies shall have concluded their respective treaties with Paraguay.

The Argentine Republic is to negotiate separately with Paraguay the definite treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation, and likewise that of limits, and to invite the Oriental Republic to negotiate at the same time in the manner the latter Republic may deem proper.

Brazil is to co-operate morally and actively at the request of the Argentine and Oriental Republics, in the friendly conclusion of the definite treaties of both Republics with Paraguay.

Should Paraguay decline a friendly settlement with the Argentine and Oriental Republics, the allies are to adopt by common consent the measures they may mutually agree upon, after duly examining the case, in order to remove all difficulties and insure peace.

The Argentine and Brazilian forces are to evacuate the Paraguayan territory three months after the conclusion of the definite treaties.

The Argentines and Brazilians consent to evacuate Paraguay, should the treaties not be concluded within six months, and Brazil is to simultaneously evacuate the Island of Atajo.

The war expenses and the damage caused to public and private property are to be considered and acknowledged as due by Paraguay to the allies, in conformity, in every respect, with the treaty of alliance.

The allies agree to deduct from the war expenses to be imposed upon Paraguay the amount of the ordinary war expenses stipulated in the respective budgets, and will charge only the extraordinary expenses they were obliged to defray.

The amount of the indemnity is to be fixed by the allies, in presence of authentic vouchers.

Each of the allies is to treat separately with Paraguay respecting the debts, two years after the conclusion of the definite treaties, with the moral compromise that each will negotiate on the most liberal terms, reducing the debt to less than the amount expended.

No interest is to be charged for the first ten years on the amount due by Paraguay, provided she applies to the extinction of her debt a sum in proportion to her income, two per cent. to be charged during the ensuing ten years, four per cent. during the next ten years, and ultimately six per cent. This rate of interest is not to be raised under any circumstances whatever.

Each of the allies may allow further concessions on the amount due to them.

The sums applied by Paraguay to the payment of her total debt and interest, is to be divided proportionally between the allies, so that there be no privileged creditor.

There is to be strict equality between the allies respecting their titles, the period and the manner of payment of the Paraguayan debts.

The independence of Paraguay is to be collectively guaranteed by the allies, in conformity with the Treaty of Alliance and the Buenos Ayres protocols.

The preliminary treaties of peace, and consequently all the compromises of the alliance are declared in force.

The compromises of the alliance depending upon common consent are to be referred to subsequent conventions after the conclusion of the definite treaties.

The Oriental Republic to be invited simultaneously by both the other allies to give her assent to this convention.

Such in substance are the terms of the treaty which Gen. Mitre was able to carry away with him to Buenos Ayres, and upon the strength of which his friends hope to elect him to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic next October.

It has evoked no end of comment. The opposition here say it is a disgrace to Brazil, and that Mitre has been too smart for the Rio Foreign Office. The Argentines have unanimously praised it. The Bolivian representative, who came up here several months since in the hope of securing Brazilian support to the claim of his Government to the Gran Chaco, is utterly despondent and inconsolable.

TIRADENTES.

An Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following proclamation has been made public to-night:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such a communication as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

{ U. S. Seal. } Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agent of the American Press Association Restrained from Sending Telegraphic News—English Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An interesting suit, involving the question of property in telegraphic news, has just been decided on an application for injunction before one of the Vice-Chancellors' Courts.

The Telegraph Dispatch Company, an organization for the transmission of news, and for other business connected with telegraphs, is plaintiff, and James McLean, until recently manager of the company, is defendant. The Directors of the company, believing that their manager was using the connections and facilities of the company for his private advantage, and to their detriment, removed him from his position. A chancery suit was then brought by the company to recover damages from McLean for his past operations, and also to restrain him from competition with the company, in which it was alleged he would use the news facilities and connections of the company, of which he had obtained control while in its employ as manager. The Chancellor granted an order restraining McLean from engaging in any manner in the business of sending telegraphic news. The defendant in the foregoing action is the London agent of the "American Press Association" at New-York, to which he has hitherto sent such news as could be surreptitiously obtained from the Telegraph Dispatch Company.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cairns, and Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for the city of Dublin, to-day, for the purpose of discussing and determining the course to be pursued by the Conservatives in Parliament, on the University Test bill.

Mr. Robert Vans Agnew, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Wigton. Mr. Agnew succeeds Right Hon. Geo. Young, a Liberal, by whom he was defeated at the last general election, by 120, in a poll of 848 votes.

Anticipated Crisis in the Spanish Cabinet—Disturbances at Barcelona.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The *Imparcial* to-day announces that the Ministry have before them, for immediate consideration and decision, questions of the gravest importance, the settlement of which will involve a ministerial crisis. It may be that the crisis will be averted with the loss to the Government of the services of Gen. de Cordova, Minister of War, but it is thought probable that all the Ministers who adhere to the Radical Party will resign.

Señor Figueras, President of the Council, is indisposed.

Thirty-two colonels and forty lieutenant-colonels of artillery of the regular army have resigned their commissions, and their resignations have been accepted.

A dispatch from Bilboa, the capital of the Province of Biscay, states that the Carlists have cut the railroad at Vittoria, twenty-nine miles south of that city, and have destroyed the railroad stations at Oreto and Sladio.

Later advices from Barcelona give particulars of the origin of the recent troubles there. The Captain-General, during a temporary absence, left his second officer in command of the garrison. The temporary commander, suspecting that the officers of the municipal government were in the interest of the Alfonsist party, assumed entire control of the municipality, suspending the functions of the civil officers, and establishing a substantial condition of martial law. The troops of the garrison were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority of the men were in sympathy with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the measures of the military commander. Under orders from Madrid the officer abandoned his interference with the municipality, and quiet was restored without any disturbance of a serious nature.

The authorities throughout Catalonia, and of other sections of the country, have reiterated their notices of adhesion to the Government of the Republic.

The statement that French communist leaders have entered Spain, is declared to be untrue.

The idea of a federal republic, conservative in general policy, is said to be gaining ground in all portions of the country.

Partisan Agitation Throughout the Iberian Peninsula.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Times* this morning has advices from Spain to the effect that partisan agitation is beginning to make itself felt in the new Republic and throughout the Iberian Peninsula.

Portugal is arming in anticipation of civil commotion.

The views of the Federalists are everywhere in the ascendant.

The Spanish mails are several days overdue.

Advices from Madrid represent that the Carlist movement is increasing in strength and aggressiveness.

Business in the Spanish Legislature.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—Señor Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, has prepared and will shortly present to the Assembly a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, for all offenses whatever.

In the Assembly yesterday Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Echegaroy, Minister of Finance, made statements with reference to the condition of the Republic, tending to allay apprehension concerning the movements of the Carlists, and the course of reactionary partisans.

The Ministry presented a proposal to apply 10,000,000 reals from the war fund for the purchase of improved small-arms. They also declared that the Government will punish, with proper severity, all excesses on the part of those who persist in insurrectionary violence.

The discussion of the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was continued yesterday. No progress reported.

Commission to Investigate Charges of Official Corruption in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The commission appointed by the Emperor to investigate the alleged official corruptions, heretofore mentioned in the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, consists of Dr. Achenbach, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction; Associate Counselor Hertz, of the Department of Justice; Herr Schomer, the Director-General of the Third Section of the Ministry of Finance, and Herr Hoerte.

Washington's Birthday in Paris—Health of President Thiers.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Mr. Washburn entertained the Diplomatic corps at dinner to-day. Chief among the guests present were the Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador; Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador; Señor Olozaga, the representative of Spain; Prince Orloff, the Ambassador of the Czar; the Chevalier Nigra, the Minister of Italy, and the Count de Remusat, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The American flag was hoisted over all the foreign Legations to-day.

President Thiers is slightly indisposed, and is compelled to be absent from the dinner given by Mr. Washburn to-day to the Diplomatic corps, at which he was expected to be a guest.

The *Corsaire* (newspaper) has resumed publication, the first number appearing to-day.

The Budget Committee of the Assembly have refused to incorporate in their report an item for defraying the expense of sending French artisans and skilled workmen to the Vienna Exposition.

Courtesies Extended to Rev. Mr. Mermillod.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris has tendered the hospitalities of his home and fraternal welcome to Rev. Mr. Mermillod, who was recently expelled from Switzerland for persisting in the exercise of his functions as Vicar Apostolic, despite the prohibition of the Swiss Federal authorities.

Threatened Strike of the Wurtemberg Bakers.

STUTTGART, Feb. 22.—The bakers' workmen of this city have announced to their employers their determination to unite in a strike, unless an increase of pay and reduction of hours of labor, which they demand, are conceded.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Losses and Insurance by the St. Petersburg, Penn., Disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—The fire last night broke out in Hepp's saloon. The Fire Department were promptly on hand, and by their heroic exertions, aided by the citizens generally, saved the town from the absolute destruction which threatened. The fire spread rapidly to Aiken's Opera-house next door. The Chief Engineer directed the building to be torn down, thus arresting further spread of the flames. The following, as nearly as can be procured, are the losses: Fred Hepp, $3,000; Aiken's Opera-house and Billiard-room, $30,000, insured for about $4,000; W. Meyer's restaurant about $3,000; the Goldsmith Building, $3,000; the Adams House, $10,000; Kibb's clothing-house, $10,000; Seymour, Taylor & Co., hardware, $10,000, insured for $5,000; R. W. DeHaven, clothing-store, $7,000, insurance, $2,500; St. Petersburg Savings Bank, $10,000 on building; the deposits were all secured; Mike McClosky's dry-goods store, $7,000, insurance $4,000; Wilson Brother's dry-goods store, $10,000; J. H. Welsh & Co., liquors, $3,000; J. B. Donaldson & Co., drugs, $5,000; Wilcox & Butts, furniture-store, $1,500; Eli Kitz, building, $2,500; J. M. Place, news-room and post-office, $1,000; Frankenstein's clothing-store, $4,000; billiard-saloon, $2,000; Dr. Dorn's office and library, $5,000; Fulkerson's restaurant, $3,000; Smith Cook's office and residence, $3,000; St. Petersburg Hotel, $8,000, insurance, $5,000; Colner's residence, $2,000; Dr. Johnson's drug-store, $3,000; *Progress* office, $1,000; Smith & Hemler's Hotel, $5,000; Herron's office, $1,000; Bennett's hardware-store, $2,000.

The origin of this devastating conflagration was the explosion of a lamp in Hepp's saloon. The business portion of the town is in ashes. The citizens, with praiseworthy generosity, threw open their houses to the sufferers by the fire.

The Burned Chicago Distillery.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—Messrs. Leech & Woolman's distillery at the Union Stock Yards, which took fire last night, was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery and about 1,500 barrels of high-wines. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The amount of insurance is unknown, but is said to be light. A number of buildings near the distillery, including a ware-house and boarding-house, and several small frame structures, were also burned, involving a loss of $20,000. Some 1,200 head of Texas cattle were in the sheds near the distillery. The roofs of the sheds took fire, and it was found necessary to let the cattle out, and doubtless many of them will never be recovered.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The snow storm in Maine and New-Hampshire was very severe and drifted badly.

The anniversary of Washington's birth was very generally observed in Boston as a holiday.

The number of deaths in Boston during the past week was 129, including eight from small-pox.

Gov. Dix has pardoned Mary McDaniel, convicted of assault and battery in Richmond County, Nov. 28, 1872.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $257,224; total for the month, $6,456,852; grand total, $76,425,221.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the March interest on the ten-forty United States bonds will be paid on Monday, 24th inst., without rebate.

The Union Pacific Railroad was blocked for a few hours, Friday, with snow. The trains yesterday were again on time.

Chas. Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro', N. H., has been arrested by United States Marshal Patterson, for embezzling the mails.

News from Pope County, Arkansas, reports that there are fair prospects of the recovery of Sheriff Dodson, who was shot day before yesterday.

Capt. J. W. Anawalt, of the steamer Davage, fell overboard at Peckenpaugh's Landing, on the Ohio River, Thursday night, and was drowned.

Judge Busteed has discharged Parsons and Williams, arrested on a charge of conspiring to prevent the election of United States Senator from Alabama.

Fratz's lumber-yard, dry-house, and work-shop at Plymouth, Penn., were destroyed by fire, yesterday. The loss is about $8,000; insurance, $2,000.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate yesterday: Samuel Bickerstaff to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for the Sixth District.

The trains on all the roads in Maine have been detained by the heavy snow, the storm of Friday night being the heaviest known in this section for many years.

Mrs. E. O. G. Willard, second Vice-President of the National Labor Union Association, an ardent and influential advocate of the woman's cause, died in Chicago, yesterday, aged fifty-eight years.

There is great excitement in the Philadelphia petroleum market. Ninety thousand barrels have been sold at 19c. for February and March deliveries; 19½c. for April, and 19¾c.@20c. for May deliveries.

The schooner L. & M. Knowles, of Addison, Me., from Brunswick, Ga., is ashore on George's Island, Boston harbor. Her crew are safe. The vessel remains tight and will be got off after discharging part of her cargo.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $2,326,316; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,950,000; coin, $66,132,072, including coin certificates, $22,602,000.

During the storm of Friday the schooner John E. Sanford, of Taunton, Mass., went ashore near Black Rock House, Cohasset, and remains there. Her crew are safe. The schooner will probably be got off with the assistance of a steamer.

Frederick Punch, a colored boy, fourteen years old, while playing with a loaded gun, at his residence, in Hudson, N. Y., on Friday evening, accidentally shot his brother Daniel, aged sixteen years. The ball entered his heart, causing instant death.

In the Maine Legislature yesterday, during the forenoon session, thirty acts and resolutions were passed; and all the amendments relating to the cider clause in the Prohibitory law, were laid on the table in anticipation of the presentation of a new bill.

The steamer Enterprise, from Gardner to Portland, Oregon, was wrecked on Feb. 20, on the bar at the mouth of the Umpqua River. No lives were lost. The steamer went ashore. It is thought that a portion of her cargo and the machinery will be saved.

Panic in a Theatre.

Last evening, while the play of "Leo and Lotus" was in progress at Niblo's Garden, a panic occurred among the audience which, fortunately, did not cause any accident. It appears that during the interval between the second and third acts, a piece of scenery fell on the stage, causing the gas behind to reflect in the curtain, as if a fire was in progress, and at the same time some rough in the gallery shouted "fire." The audience rose to their feet, and an immediate rush to the side doors ensued, during which several ladies fainted. The stage-manager appeared before the curtain, and assured the audience that there was no fire, and he explained the noise on the stage. Some then returned to their seats, and the performance was continued, but a number, mostly ladies, whose nerves had received a severe shock, immediately left.

CALIFORNIA.

The People Are Happy and Hopeful—The Coming Crops—Mining Prospects and the Miners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1873.

You have heard of that chap who was so happy that he had to get his wife and sister to spank him with a shingle. If I am not the individual, I am not unlike him. I need qualifying, for I am getting exuberant; and why? say you. Well, just because things are "pinting" so nicely. "I would not live alway," because if I wanted to I could not; but while I do live I want a good time, and we have not been happy for two years past; that is, we did not require the modifying influence of the shingle. It was a dry year first, and short crop—nothing to ship. Last year crops were splendid, but we had over-traded, over-speculated, got too far ahead, and have had to sit down and wait for the wagon—and, again, we have had some awful back-handed "wipes." We have done a little business in diamonds, and stocks, Pacific Mail, &c. It scalds. I don't think as a community that we are a success when we get over your way. The sharpest San Francisco man is a child in arms, on a stock trade, when he gets among your Wall-street babes. The diamond business was a most unmitigated swindle, a dreadful fraud, and those who lost were victims of misplaced confidence in their own friends. The experts sent to examine were honest enough, but not smart. Too honest to have much "savvy," for sorry am I to say it, but it does seem as if honesty and stupidity were synonymous. Sharpening the wits seems to exhaust the stock of morals, but it is hard to make people rely on a good conscience for a living! It has failed them so often, either from want of proper valuation of the article or because "vim" and "grit" don't seem to associate in such good company. Who is there that has not some one loafing on him who is so awful clever (Yankee clever) and good-natured that he becomes a bore, when we could strain a point and like him better if he was not so confounded honest but a good deal smarter! Brain stock stands highest. Now, when our boys went away from home and indulged in their little fun in Pacific Mail they were lambs, led to the slaughter. They did not know that the writing-master had been around your way and taught the art in three easy lessons, but our folks learned the fact in one hard one, and the art of printing is not a lost one, as they found, and the New-York boys could print and write and give 'em bran new stock all day long so easy and nice. The parable of the loaves and fishes, the widow's cruse, &c., were trifling circumstances. We can buy stock, but we can't buy it as fast as you can make it; give in to you; but there's a good time coming, and the "guse" is at an altitude that requires an opera-glass to see him. We are going in now for corn. We are going for you all. We will skin you, pickle, smoke you, and do you brown. Never mind our little "shorts;" we will go "long" on the coming year, as the best one California has ever known. Things do look splendidly.

We have had our rains so accommodatingly distributed, that even those never satisfied, discontented, grumbling tillers of the soil cannot complain. First, a shower or two, to lay the dust, and as a warning to get under cover the grain that had been laying sacked and piled up in the field, awaiting transportation; then came a two or three days' rain, softening the ground for plowing, and at it they went, and it seems as if all creation was plowed up. Hill-sides and upland that had never made the acquaintance of such a tool as a plow, are already sprouting and teeming with a crop. Thousands of acres of virgin soil will this year be utilized. Our season has been the most favorable ever known for accomplishing work; between rains we have had weeks of the most lovely weather—bright, sunny days, warm, genial nights, and an atmosphere that Italy cannot equal. While you were breaking icicles from your noses, we were sunning ourselves on cellar doors, swinging on gates, scratching in our gardens; the wives and daughters out on the porch, training up honeysuckles and white roses. Out in the country, the green velvet carpet of thick grass, four inches high, is interspersed with wild flowers of every hue. Lambkins and little cows frisk over the hills. The gentle mule brayeth his musical *strain*, and all nature smileth. Thermometer 75°; how is that for high in January and February!

Our mines will produce millions, for the mountains are ten feet deep in snow, and that means water all Summer for the honest miner, and he can wash off the dirt from his claim, and "sluice" it for the shining particles.

It is a peculiarity of the honest miner that he washes everything but himself; water as an element for any other purpose than mining he scorneth; neither his inside nor his outside ever makes its acquaintance. Soap is a compound he looks upon with that ineffable contempt that we are taught to consider the proper views of a Democratic voter for the luxuries of the bloated aristocracy. Colgate would meet with no open arms in camp. After all, they may be right. A coat of dirt preserves the complexion, protects the skin, and there is luxury in escaping the tyrannical razor. Who has not, in contemplating a visit to the country or a fishing cruise, felicitated himself in his list of enjoyments on freedom for a day or two from Wade & Butcher?

I have a friend who once a year goes into the country for a week, and spends the period in rolling on the ground, (he prefers plowed ground,) smoking a shocking pipe that he would not dare exhibit at home—never shaves, wears a shocking bad hat and brogans; comes home, resumes his city habiliments with a sigh, and in confidence tells me that he had a bully time, wore one shirt a whole week, and never shaved once. Do we not in our juvenile days consider a mud-puddle the chiefest of luxuries, and do we not get into it all over, especially our feet? And do we not receive the reward of merit as by no means balancing the account? Ten minutes' smart against a new suit of clothes spoiled, and a pair of Christmas boots pulled off and utilized for transporting material for mud pies, and ruined! What is a thrashing compared to that luxury? A drop in the scale, and heavy odds in favor of unalloyed happiness. It is evident our natural proclivities are for the earth, earthy—dirt, dirty; and not wash, washy—scrub, scrubby.

We are going to have a big year all round—a big yield of gold and silver; and as for grain—O my!—there won't be ships enough in the world to carry it away. We have shipped in the neighborhood of 400 cargoes of our last crop—gone to feed "bloody furriners." Next season we can feed all the world. You can travel all day long *by rail* now, and never for one moment be out of sight of grain—the growing crops. For hundreds of miles in every direction, is is grain, grain, until you can't rest. With our grain-crop, grapes, fruit, wines, wool, gold, and silver we are just going to make Rome howl this year; business will be splendid, money abundant and "easy." I shall get my little old note for a hundred discounted, (so much clear profit,) things will be gay, and that's what's the matter with me, and why I am happy, and why I may need the qualifying shingle.

Come, all ye of little faith, and see; come, ye cripples, for we have sulphur springs; come, ye frozen-toed, and thaw; come along with your paper money, we will take it, and a good deal of it, if we can get it, for we are sure you have been fobbing our coin—as much as you like your greenbacks, you seem to like our coin more; but we are just going for your scalps. Our bait was short or you would have had ours, but "thing's are different" now.

PODGERS.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A BACHELOR.

I am a rising barrister, with good connections, and some vague expectations; in other words, I am a fine young fellow with a rich old uncle in the background. When I mention this said uncle, I have observed that people generally brighten and look interested; but I have the wit not to be always talking of him, and I take my amusement out of life, and am by no means a fool. In fact I am a popular man about London. I have rooms in the Albany, a stall at both opera-houses, a fourth of a forest and moor in Sutherlandshire, a rod on the best salmon river in Ireland, and the run of my uncle's stables. I had not long been practicing at the bar, when I received an invitation to dine at the Trevelyans'—old family friends, whom I had not seen for some years. When I was a boy, I generally spent the Summer vacations at their house, because my uncle could not be troubled with me for so long a time; he housed me only during the short holidays. The Trevelyan girls and I used to spend the long July days in climbing trees, running races, fly-fishing, walking on stilts, and quarreling; when at peace, we entrapped small birds, which we killed, cooked, and ate with entire satisfaction to ourselves. They are now grown-up young ladies, and have, no doubt, forgotten this wild-oat period of their lives.

"Come in a friendly way," said Judge Trevelyan to me, as he met me in court one day, as if my habitual proclivities were unfriendly. The family consists of the Judge, his wife, and three daughters. They have left the old Manor-house (the scene of our youthful escapades,) and have settled conveniently near the Kensington Gardens, living the same life, I suppose, as at Nos. 6, 7, and 8, in the same square—breakfast at nine, lunch for the ladies, and dinner at eight, when papa brings home, perhaps, a young gentleman for the ladies' entertainment. This simple domestic existence is, perhaps, varied by outings to balls, dinners, and concerts. There is a great deal of family affection, innocence, and sincerity, but the programme is apt to be slightly monotonous to the visitor, who would fain have the ease of a little flirtation, *qui n'engage à rien*, without the surveillance of papas and mammas.

And then for a wife—well, why should I think of a wife, when I have made up my mind not to contemplate matrimony for the next dozen years at least? My wife, however, is to wear no false hair, no crinoline, no high-heeled boots, and yet she is to be—well, not like anyone I have yet seen. Thinking on these things, I found myself at Kensington. "Lady Trevelyan at home?" I asked the solemn man in black. "Yes, sir." Then a blaze of light, a faint perfume of hothouse flowers, a door opened, and I found myself in one of the regular London drawing-rooms, the general sombreness of which was relieved by touches of artistic taste. There were no grand books set at right angles on the table; it was heaped with newspapers, magazines, and Mudie's novels; on the writing-table there was a confusion of letters opened and unopened, a medley of papers, pens and ink-stains. I felt apprehensive that the girls might come in and pelt me with pillows, as in the old days. They ought at least to have made things look tidy, when they knew I was coming; surely they cannot have forgotten that I have an uncle! Enter mother and hostess—a grand, bland woman, who somehow puts me off my ease, perhaps because she is not like the typical London mamma. I admit frankly I am not generally shy, though I am a very modest man. I dine out, on an average, five times a week; and can break a dull pause by talking gracefully across the dinner-table. I have never found myself at a loss for saying something pleasant and placid to my young lady while descending with her to the dining-room; and am generally ready with some happy opening phrase at first greeting: not always, however, for on the present occasion I bow in a silent, solemn way, which seems to amuse Lady Trevelyan.

"Dear me," she said, laughing low, and drawing me into the light of the fire, "you are not at all the grand young man I was led to expect; and so like your mother—she used to give herself great airs at school, but was most lovable in her rare shy fits."

I was still tightly holding the lady's hand in mine (such a dear, firm, liberal hand it was) when some one else entered the room.

"Come here, Cissy; this is your old playmate, now the able Mr. Vincent, who so eloquently argued for the culprit the other day by weeping and saying he was his only friend."

And Mamma laughed, and so did Cissy, and so did I. And then I looked at Miss Trevelyan, and noticed that she was not so pretty as she had promised to be. She is the eldest, and used to be my favorite. She always gave up to me in everything; and if I hurt her she did not cry out as the others did. Like her mother, she was wholly unembarrassed, looking me full in the face with her mild, steady eyes. If she had asked me how long ago it was since I had left school, I should neither have been astonished nor angry. A young lady of about ten years next entered the room, all legs and arms; she appeared as if she were visibly growing out of a rather scanty dress.

"Shake hands with Mr. Vincent, Dunsey," said Mamma, looking provokingly satisfied with her unfledged offspring. Whereupon Dunsey lifted up a pair of beautiful blue eyes to mine, and reaching out her hand, gave me a most friendly shake.

"And this is Lady Anne—I suppose you remember her," added Mamma, as another slight, radiant figure appeared in the doorway.

"She is very much changed," I said, dazzled by the beauty of a half-forgotten face. She seemed no more the wild, wayward little thing I used to know, though with a shy grace peculiar to herself she met my glance with an amused scrutiny.

As I resumed my seat, the room seemed suddenly to turn round, the fire came gradually nearer to me, and the ceiling threatened to press down upon my head, and then I went off into a helpless reverie—thinking of the evenings we used to have long ago at home, when I *had* a home, before my sister married, and was able to talk on subjects other than her baby's teething; when we used to tease Tom about his numerous flames. Tom is my scapegrace brother, whose name we do not mention now, because, being of an indolent and affectionate nature, he firstly could not find work in England, and, secondly, married an innkeeper's daughter, and went out with her to Australia. I often have letters from Polly, my sister-in-law, the gist of them being—"Tom and me are very well and happy, in which state I hope this will find you." These old remembrances came upon me when Sir John and Lady Trevelyan, Cissy, Lady Anne, and Dunsey were placidly discussing the latest news from the *Pall Mall*, London cab fares, and a parcel that Papa had left behind in a railway carriage.

"So now, Papa, you must never scold me about forgetting things. I get all my bad qualities from you," said Dunsey, perching herself upon the elbow of Papa's arm-chair. Lady Anne had turned her profile to me; I wanted to see her full face—should I ask her to move? How she would have laughed at me—she seemed so ready to laugh; and how aggravatingly happy and comfortable and independent they all were, and so indifferent to me, except perhaps the good, wise mother. Was it the heat of the fire, combined with a general sense of emptiness, that had so utterly damped my social charms, or had I really fallen suddenly in love with a beautiful face?

"For you, Miss Cissy," whispered a little old woman, slipping noiselessly into the room bearing a letter on a salver. Cissy seized it, patted the hand that held the tray, and looked gratefully up into the dim old eyes.

"I hope I see you well, Master Vincent."

"Quite well, thank you, Nurse," I answered, opening the door for her, as I recognized in her an old ally—one who had deftly patched my infantile trousers.

"I am famished with hunger," whispered Dunsey, clutching at Nurse's dress; "when do you think dinner will be ready?"

"It is just coming up, dear."

"Thank goodness!" exclaimed the child devoutly.

Cissy's letter was crushed fast between two little hands, and surreptitiously deposited unopened in her pocket. A bright color had come into her face, and her eyes looked deep and lustrous; I lost sight of the anxious lines about her brow, and saw only the rippling brown hair gleaming in the firelight. I expected Mamma to have made some inquiry about that letter—it was clearly her duty to do so; I felt inclined to insist upon it; but they were all too many for me, and Mamma, instead, contentedly turned her wedding-ring round and round her fair finger, like a self-absorbed bride.

At the dinner-table I found myself next to Dunsey. "Why do you call your sister Lady Anne?" I asked, suddenly turning upon her, and making her blush—which left me more at my ease.

"Because," replied she, wriggling uneasily on her chair, "when Papa was knighted long ago, she insisted upon the whole household calling her Lady Anne, and we forget now to call her anything else."

"And I suppose you are named Dunsey because you are a dunce?"

"Yes,—how did you guess that?" she faltered, her big eyes brimming with tears.

"It is self-evident, but I like dunces."

"Do you really?" she asked, making a dash at her eyelashes; "and do you like people whose writing resembles the mad scratchings of flies' legs? That is what papa says mine is like."

"Very much," I answered fervently, trying in vain to intercept the sweet glances of Lady Anne as they fell lovingly upon the little sister's eager, upturned face.

"Sit straight, child," said Mamma severely; and Dunsey spoke no more.

After the ladies left the room Judge Trevelyan and I discussed the need of ventilation in the law courts. I think he proceeded to explain a new plan of ventilation discovered in India, but I cannot give it *in extenso*, as I was at the time mentally purchasing for Dunsey a Mordant's gold pen-case, and a grand commonplace-book with lock and key.

I found, in the drawing-room, Lady Anne and her weird little sister sitting on the sofa, with a chess-board resting on their knees.

"Don't you think," I said, going up to Dunsey, "it is quite time for little girls to go to bed?"

"Oh dear, no," replied she, galloping up to look at the clock; "it is hardly 9, and I never go to bed till half-past—do I, Mamma?"

"No, dear," said Mamma; "come and sit here, Mr. Vincent. I have been thinking if you would like to have some of your mother's letters; I would give you all I possess—such bright, clever letters they are; I have kept them for many a long year," she continued, taking out from her work-table drawer a little packet of them tied up with faded pink ribbon.

I should have made an effort to read them then and there, but it was impossible with that terrible child, Dunsey, keeping up such a continual clatter.

"It is quite hopeless teaching you chess," she exclaimed to Lady Anne, laughing with happy triumph; "you don't remember the simplest moves, and you never think beforehand. Now why did you move your king there?" Cissy was writing, in a far corner, some diplomatic dispatch.

"Is it ready?" asked the old nurse, putting her head in at the door.

"Yes, here it is; and you will be quite sure to give the letter your own very self, and see if he is really better, and ask what is the doctor's last opinion, and if he liked the jelly, and what he thinks of the third volume, and ——"

"Yes, yes, that will do—how am I to remember all that?" grumbled the old woman, as she got herself away, with Dunsey gamboling before her.

"Perhaps your ladyship will have more success with me," I said, darting to the vacated seat on the sofa.

"I am afraid not, I am so slow," said Lady Anne, beginning to rearrange the board a little despondingly.

"When it rains at Burton Reach we play chess all day."

"And where is Burton Reach, and who are 'we'?" asked her ladyship.

"Don't you remember my uncle?"

"Ah, to be sure; a cross old man; who never would allow you sufficient pocket-money, and used to complain about your tailor's bills, though Papa always assured him you were a most careful little boy with your clothes. Now let us begin."

Our hands touched across the board, but she did not look up—she was intent upon the game, which she did not in the least understand. I edged myself nearer, and predetermined that she should win, but not too quickly; I wanted her to pay attention not only to the chessmen but to me. In the end she won, but did not triumph like Dunsey.

"And now for another game," I urged.

"No, no," said Mamma, looking up from her work, a little clouded and troubled; "Lady Anne has played enough."

"Very well, Mamma," said her Ladyship, giving up the board good-humoredly; "we will all sit round the fire and talk of the good, the true, and the beautiful."

"That's a rich idea," exclaimed Papa, throwing aside his newspaper and taking off his spectacles. And so we all drew in.

CHAPTER II.

I dreamed that night of Cissy and Dunsey; I awoke that morning saying to myself "Lady Anne, Lady Anne." I tried to recall Cissy and Dunsey's faces, but could not succeed; Lady Anne's always came before me—her voice, her looks, her manner of moving like some slowly-flitting cloud. I thought about her over my dismal breakfast: the rain poured in torrents, the streets looked gloomy and damp, the opposite windows blank, but I imagined myself in the country, breathing the perfume of roses, and I determined to write a novel, and the name of it should be "Lady Anne."

I arrived at my chambers earlier than my clerk had looked for me. He was, as usual, pale and melancholy. I felt inclined to apologize to him for disturbing him before his time.

"I have to leave to-day," I said, hesitatingly.

He looked as if he had the whole law work of England on his shoulders, and treated me rather as his junior partner.

I worked hard for three hours; then, when my overseer was not looking, took my hat and slipped away. I walked for some time as a man does who is too late for an engagement, made a purchase at the stationer's, and gained my lodgings a little out of breath. After a biscuit and a glass of sherry, I found myself whirling away in a hansom toward the Trevelyans' house.

"Ladies just going out," said solemn man in black.

"Perhaps they will see me," said I, pressing his hand.

"I will see, Sir," said Solemnity, brightening.

"Dunsey, come here!" this to two legs disappearing up the stairs.

Bang came Dunsey, bounding down the flight of steps in two grand leaps.

"See!" said I, opening a parcel, "here is a pen, and book to write in; and I do hope," I continued, severely, "that this may be an inducement to you to improve your handwriting."

I was agitated, but Dunsey was not in the least.

"And a lock and key to the book!" she cried, making a pirouette on one foot; "that is *too* delightful. I shall copy out all my valentines into it."

"Who sends you valentines?" I asked, testily.

"Oh, lots of people. Charlie Blake sends me one from Rugby, and I always have a beauty from Lady Anne—only, you know, I don't know it," she continued, winking and nodding her head; "it comes through the post, and has real dirty marks upon it, just like the others, and as it is scented deliciously I keep it all the year round among my handkerchiefs. And then, you know, there is Cissy's—ahem!" Expressive pantomimic grimaces follow, explaining the case more clearly than words. "But it is only his own poetry, with no pictures. I think the verses very weak, though Cissy thinks them beautiful. She always reminds him when St. Valentine's Day occurs, or he would never remember it. He is so absent-minded and horrid he never can recollect whether he has seen me or not, and generally shakes hands with me twice."

"And is Charlie Blake a master at Rugby?"

Dunsey burst out laughing. "Oh, dear no! he is just gone, and is only in the lower fourth. Talk of my handwriting! you should see his! All blots, and no full stops, and he uses slangy expressions that I don't understand, so as to make me think he is clever; but, as I tell him, I shall never believe in that till he is head of the sixth."

"I would not write to him if I were you."

"Oh, I would sooner do it than not."

"Well, now, dear, I think you had better go."

"Where?" asked Dunsey, raising her eyebrows.

"Why, to your lessons," I replied.

"I've done them long ago, and Mamma said I wasn't to practice because Lady Anne has a headache; but I will go and feed my birds, if you like."

"Very well, and don't leave paper and string lying about," said I, crushing the wrapper of the book into her little brown palm.

I had hardly seated myself, with my back to the light, when Lady Trevelyan entered, arrayed in her bonnet and shawl. I rose, and she seated herself directly in my chair, motioning me to one opposite.

"I am sorry to hear," said I precipitately, "that Lady Anne has a headache."

"My daughter is not very well to-day," said Mamma, a little stiffly.

Of course I should have said "Miss Trevelyan" instead of "Lady Anne." The sun blazed in upon me from the window, and Lady Trevelyan's eyes gazed pitilessly upon me from her dark corner. Here was a totally different woman from the easy, happy mamma of last night. It was to be war to the knife. Well, I too could fight. Who would not fight for Lady Anne?

"She is not out, I suppose?"

"No, she has not gone out."

And then Mamma allowed a pause. I had come so full of hopeful love, and had been altogether too abrupt, and now I felt stranded, out of tune, and imbecile. I had better take my hat, and make my escape. I was thinking what I should say next, when in walked Lady Anne.

"I am so glad to see you," said I, starting up as she entered.

"I felt so much better, Mamma, that I thought I would come down," said her ladyship, looking, as I thought, recklessly into her mother's troubled face.

What was poor Mamma to do? I was sorry for her, which was good-natured on my part, for she had not sympathized with me. She began to talk in a vague way on politics, and asked my opinion on the great Tichborne trial. I said at first I really believed the Claimant was the right man, and then that I thought him an arrant impostor, and again I was quite willing to be converted either way. In fact, I was absorbed and perplexed at the changes in Lady Anne's fair face. How she flushed and paled by turns! A soothing sense of complacency began to steal over me. I sat further into my chair, and played with a paper-knife, which provokingly snapped in two. I put the ends of it in my pocket, meaning, not to have it mended, but to keep it as a memento, and present Lady Anne with a magnificent new one.

"It is four o'clock, Mamma," she said, in an apologetic way.

I thought of adding that "there were milestones on the Dover road;" but as Lady Trevelyan was looking severely at me, I refrained.

Two minutes after 4 another visitor was announced—Mr. Dobinson, an old chum of mine; that is to say, we were at college together, and if I remember rightly, I rather avoided a very close acquaintance with him, which, I must own, he never thrust upon me. It was not because I did not like the man, but simply that he was poor, plodding, and provincial. We shook hands warmly, however, and I asked him (as I always do) if he had seen Leslie lately, and he replied, as usual, "Not very lately." He looked surprised, amused, and—pitiful.

"I am glad to see you have taken up the education question," said Lady Trevelyan, pointing to a magazine on the table. "Your article greatly interested me; you come down with 'such prompt, cheery thud of glove on ground.'"

"I am very glad you like it. You rarely give me praise."

"Nonsense," returned she; "praise is the last thing you care about."

"Not from you," he answered, giving her a quick, grateful look.

And then, in the most objectionably deliberate manner, the monster set to poking the fire. I seized the coal-box, and he gave way instantly, leaving the stoking to me.

"How is the head?" he asked abruptly, turning to Lady Anne, as if he had only then noticed her presence.

"Better," she answered, smilingly, and then began to talk in her low treble to me.

He turned again to the fire, with a patient, complacent air that irritated me. He is one of those men who never speak unless they have something to say, an idiosyncrasy which, in general society, is embarrassing, to say the least of it. I, on the contrary, am valiant in throwing myself headlong into all breaches; to me a silence is oppressive, to him it is a pleasant breathing-space, a restful, dreamy interim.

"My paper-knife," said Lady Anne, holding out her hand for it, pleadingly.

"It is broken," I said.

"Never mind, it is all the same to me," still holding out her hand.

"Good-bye," I said, taking it tenderly in mine. She looked unhappy. "I will bring the knife back to-morrow." Still she looked dissatisfied. "Are you very angry with me for breaking it?"

"Very angry," she answered, blushing and smiling.

"*A demain*," I said, looking into her eyes.

"*Au revoir*," she replied, a little impatiently.

Lady Trevelyan came with me into the hall, and then went up-stairs. I found I had forgotten my glove, so went back for it into the drawing-room. In the fire-light stood George Dobinson and Lady Anne. Her head was resting on his shoulder, his arm was round her waist. "My own darling Annie," he was saying, in a low, caressing voice. He turned round as I entered, shielding her from my view, with a sunny smile illuminating the plain features of his face. So great was the transfiguration that I hardly recognized him as the same man who had stirred the fire in such a dull, business-like way. I could have borne my disappointment better, I think, if my sudden appearance had startled or frightened him.

"I beg pardon," I said, "I came for my glove," and drew back without looking for it.

So that bright ray of sunshine is all for him—for George Dobinson! To think of such a beautiful creature throwing herself away on a quixottic Radical, an embryo revolutionist, a jack-of-all-trades! He writes scrap articles, goes in for new railroads in far countries, for future sea-tunnelings, is in the tea trade, and is always losing money in the bark Betsy Jane, or the wheal Mary Anne. Oh, Lady Anne! Lady Anne! how you have thrown away your cards! You had the game all in your own hands, and you have crowned Dobinson and checkmated me! Why, it is like your chess-playing—you don't know the simplest moves, and you never think beforehand. With your beauty and your grace, and that tender, humorous flashing of your blue-gray eyes, you might have married any one, you might have married *me*. Well, thank heaven, I am a modest man, and Dobinson is decidedly pushing—though I must admit that the few who know him intimately, would entirely refute such an insinuation, and would enlarge upon his simple, self-forgetful life. He is one of those who will stop in the race for wealth to lend a hand to a friend in need—who will pour in oil and wine to those lying fallen and wounded by the roadside, silently, as one who does not let his right hand know what his left hand doeth. Of course, if I were in distress, I should go at once to George Dobinson; but then I am not in distress, and have a sensitive horror of being waylaid by a man who walks about town in a wide-awake and a worn coat.

On returning home from my club, I found my lost glove, and a note of invitation to dinner from my rival. As I wound up my watch at night, I remembered the paper-cutter in my waistcoat pocket—a tortoise-shell one, with a raised monogram on it; wound about in white and blue were the letters A. T. and G. D. I had the two ends riveted together, and sent, with a bouquet of white roses, to Lady Anne.

CHAPTER III.

A great grief has fallen upon the Trevelyan family: Cissy's betrothed has died. He was recovering from fever, and getting on well, when a sudden relapse came, from which he rallied for a time, then lost strength, and sank slowly out of life, with Cissy's hand in his, and her name upon his lips.

"She makes no complaint," said Lady Trevelyan to me, when I called to inquire; "she sheds no tears, but her life seems to have ebbed with his life; she is but a shadow of her former self."

I met Dunsey in the Gardens, rolling her hoop, as if for dear life, round and round the blackened elm-tree boles. Nurse was vainly endeavoring to keep pace with her.

"How are you, Dunsey?" I asked, through the railings.

"I'm quite well, but Cissy—Cissy!"—and the child pulled out a damp ball of a handkerchief to apply to her tear-stained little face, and then attacked her hoop again, seemingly bent on accomplishing some self-imposed penance.

"We are but sadly, Master Vincent," said Nurse, covering Dunsey's retreat. "It was a great shock to us. He had been going on so well, and the wedding-day was fixed. She feels stunned now and dazed. The worst is yet to come."

"Let us hope, Nurse, she will bear up."

"Bear up, indeed! What I want is for her to break down—it would be more natural like. She is one of those who bear up a great deal too much."

I had not known Cissy's fiancé, but this sorrow which had come to the Trevelyans seemed to bridge over the chasm of years, and the old feeling of loyal affection that I had for them all as a boy, came back again in full force. I forgot my private vexations, and recovered, as other men recover, from my first disappointment in love, determining not to singe my wings again in a hurry.

In fact there is now no temptation for such self-martyrdom. Lady Anne has flown from the nest, Dunsey is at school, and Cissy never appears to recognize me as a distinct fact, though I am her mother's right hand, used and abused by her as a petted eldest son. Silver hairs have mixed themselves among Cissy's brown curls, and her form and face seem to have shrunk in size. She spends a great deal of her time among the poor. I, who would fain avoid the poor, find it very easy and convenient to do my charity through her. She gives me a written account of what she spends, and is very business-like and clear-headed—admirable qualities in woman, otherwise it might become a dangerous pastime, this balancing of accounts.

I have heard to-day that Dunsey is coming home from her school in Germany. She and I have kept up a regular correspondence; her writing is still scratchy, and her spelling at times original, but notwithstanding these grave faults her letters are charming. She treats me like "an old religious uncle." I am not sure whether I like it or not; but at present, perhaps, it is best to keep her to it. Begin by making her respect me, and then work up gently. Yes, in every way it is safest, for a charming letter-writer may turn out disappointing in other respects.

To-night I am to dine at the Trevelyans'; the Dobinsons are to be there, and Charlie Blake and I are asked to meet the young lady.

Of course Charlie left Rugby before attaining the sixth form, and, as a sequence, was ignominiously plucked at Oxford. He has, unfortunately for him, no rich uncle in the background, and is now eating his slow dinners at the Temple with what appetite he may.

I have returned after a very pleasant evening, and am duly fascinated. Dunsey has grown into a fine young woman, with a frank face, a soft voice, a winning manner, and a thrilling laugh. She has a slight lisp, of which she is uncomfortably conscious. (I shall tell her some day that she would be nothing without it.) There is an eager, graceful awkwardness about her that is strangely attractive. She took my two hands in hers, and thanked me for all I had done for her—for my admonitions, instructions, and good advice.

"It was so good of you," she said, lifting up her soft blue eyes gratefully to mine.

"You have a great deal to learn yet," I said, bewitched.

"Indeed, I have," she echoed, in a melancholy way.

As I held her hand in mine, I pondered within myself whether it would not be well to drop at once the character of "religious uncle." Since I have returned at home I have arrived at the calm conclusion that in a year or two Dunsey will be perfect; there is too much of the school girl about her at present—her health is perhaps a little too rude. I wonder if I should recommend Lady Trevelyan to send her for a year to Paris. Let me see—Dunsey in Paris—ah, no, how completely it would tarnish her freshness. Who knows, some day I may take her there myself, and show her all the wonders of it for the first time.

She and Charlie had evidently very little to say to one another. I noticed that he got bullied more or less by the whole family; even the kind-hearted Dobinson snubbed him, but at the same time has succeeded in obtaining for him some pretty stiff work to occupy his leisure hours, for which the poor boy seems astonishingly grateful.

Some days after this family gathering, I wrote to Dunsey, inviting them all to the opera.

"May Charlie come too?" she asked, in her shaky, shocking handwriting.

"No room," I answered, laconically, on a postal card.

Charlie called at my club an hour afterward. "Look here, old fellow," he said, taking me by the button-hole, in an eager, enthusiastic way; "I want you to come after the opera to supper at my rooms."

"I can't possibly do that."

"The Trevelyans are to be there."

"In that case, of course I shall come," I said, as if I were an inevitable brother, whose duty was to be ever on guard.

"That's right," cried he, giving me a little tap on the back. "I shall be in the pit," he went on, "where I can see you, and I shall have a brougham waiting for Dunsey at the corner of the street, and will leave you the care of the rest of the party."

"Thank you; is there anything else I can do for you?" I asked, laughing sarcastically.

"Dunsey and I are engaged, you know," said he, in a grave, explanatory tone.

I looked aghast.

"I did the deed in Germany—went over on purpose; it has been a long affair on my side. All my school-books are marked with her initials."

My first impulse was to box his ears soundly for him; but as I looked into his good young face, I changed my mind, and ended by congratulating him, asking, in the usual way, how it all happened.

"Well," he began, delighted at the prospect of talking uninterruptedly, "it was not all plain sailing, as you may believe."

"Of course not," said I; "the course of true love never did, &c."

"It was not exactly that—we have never had a quarrel; but, you know, when I arrived at her school, we sat on two chairs opposite each other, with a governess dividing us, and conversed about the weather, and the wealth of the German language. Imagine such a position! I asked if I might take her out for a walk. Of course not—unheard-of proposition. I said I was a friend of the family, a near relation, an inspector of schools, a Government official, a person of importance—all to no purpose. I telegraphed to Lady Trevelyan, 'May I take her for a walk?' Permission granted. The next day I again besieged the convent walls, armed with my telegram, and we sallied forth triumphantly. Ah, what a day it was, all sunshine and breeze, with the bluest of skies, and the greenest of grass. Dunsey's first thought, however, was to make for a *speise haus*, and I can tell you I was proud of the amount she ate."

"I awake so hungry," she said, filling her pockets with the remnants of our repast. And then we sat under the trees, and listened to the band, and afterward set off running down a hill into a pine wood, where we shouted and laughed at the pitch of our voices. When she was completely exhausted I made my proposal, and we returned to the convent in the twilight.

"'You have been a preposterously long walk,' exclaimed the lady of the establishment; but Dunsey fell upon her neck, and kissing her, asked her if it was not the very first time she had ever been naughty. The good lady relented, but expressed a hope that my visit would not be repeated."

As Charlie stopped speaking, I became conscious that my mind had wandered a little during the latter part of his narrative. In fact, I was wishing I too had gone to visit Dunsey's school, while making a Summer tour through Germany; I was close to the place, and did think of her, but decided in favor of a young Russian bride, whose luggage was booked for a more picturesque and convenient resting-place.

"I proposed in a most original manner," finished Charlie, turning knowingly on his heel.

Men in love are certainly very ridiculous. Of course he meant me to ask him how he did it, but I was feeling depressed, and did not in the least care to hear. Why should I be listening, like a family lawyer, to this young fellow's love story? And why should I remark that I thought Dunsey far too young to know her own mind?

Charlie fired up at once: I don't at all agree with you; a girl is never too young to know that."

"Well, well," I said, good-naturedly, "the upshot of it all is, I suppose, that I am to take care of the old people, while you look after the young one?"

"If you would not mind," said Charlie, looking up as if he would like to kiss me.

"I am only sorry my opera-box is so small. But I can change places with you part of the time," I added, as I bade him adieu, feeling that I was indeed a religious uncle, and worthy to be canonized as a saint. Lady Trevelyan thinks differently, however, for when I asked her how it is I am not, as other men are, lucky in love, she laughed a little scornfully, and said I had a great deal to learn yet.

"You must begin by loving, you know."

"But surely I am ready."

"You must be more than that," she said, with bland decision.

CHAPTER IV.

As I pondered over Lady Trevelyan's words, I wondered if she meant anything particular—if, in fact, she was thinking of her daughter Cissy. Now I confess I have never for a moment thought of Cissy. We are very good friends, simply that, and nothing more. I would do anything for Lady Trevelyan; I would do a great deal for Miss Trevelyan, for I like and reverence her, only I cannot imagine her the lady of Burton Reach. Weighted with these reflections, I was making my way home to my dreary, dusty, musty lodgings, taking a short cut through a by-street, in the gloom of the evening, when I came upon the subject of my meditations. Cissy Trevelyan was walking alone, dressed in sombre gray, with a little basket on her arm, and her skirt tucked up over her delicate little ankles. She had paused before an open coach-house door, where a ragged little urchin was sitting on the edge of a barrow, with a baby on his knee; the boy's curly head was bent over the little one, kissing its rosy cheeks with all a child's passionate lovingness. Cissy stood still to watch them for a moment; her pale cheeks had flushed. I saw that her eyes were full of tears. They were not speaking eyes, like Lady Anne's, nor were they the azure blue of Dunsey's, but as they met mine, a little startled, there came upon me a profound and tender compassion for this young girl, the strong current of whose love had been so suddenly checked. I felt it would be good for me even to be second in her affections. I was ready at that moment to give up all my brightest dreams of life, all my worldly aspirations, all my selfish ways and moods, if by so doing I could lighten the burden of her life.

"I am quite convinced that you are working too hard—that you are wearing yourself out, Cissy," I said.

"No, I am not; people only wear out when they have nothing to do."

"Nonsense, my dear; men drop down daily from overwork."

"Well, we can only die once, and surely it is good to die in harness."

"But does this work make you happy?"

"Happiness is not what I expect, though it comes sometimes when one least looks for it—that is to say, peace comes; the only true happiness is to utilize oneself, and not to save oneself for the life to come."

"But you have known other happiness?"

"Yes, and I have had to pay very dearly for it, as one does for great joys. When our own hearts have been rent it is then we can fully realize all the unalleviated, unspoken misery there is in the world: I mean, how many there are who have to work out the long days in shadow instead of sunshine."

There was a long pause, and then I said:

"Cissy, I would like to make you happy; I could forget all that has gone before, if you could love me and be my wife."

"Your wife," she said, turning pale.

"Yes, my wife?"

"How can you," she cried, in a low, unsteady voice, "forget the past? Do you not know that I am his—his—his; that he is constantly near to me; that he is dearer, far dearer to me than ever; that all that I attempt to do, or dream of doing, is through the might of my love for him?"

"Forgive me, Cissy," I said, looking down with kindling admiration into her sweet, sorrowful little face.

"Ah, forgive *me*," she went on, once more placing her tremulous little hand within my arm; "you have been such a good friend to me, do not let us quarrel. We will forget all this, and let it be as though we had not spoken; I shall never leave mamma and papa."

"But you would have left them for him?"

"Yes, I would have left mother and father, all and everything, for his sake. A woman can do that for one, and for one only, once in a lifetime, but it is too difficult a thing for me to do twice; it is impossible when one has loved once, as I have loved, ever to do so again—it would be mere imitation of the reality that is no more."

So I am still a bachelor, and likely to remain one, unless Cissy relents. My uncle has died, and, in a sudden freak of old age, has made Tom his sole inheritor; he and Polly have accordingly left Australia, and are established at Burton Reach, where they have made themselves very popular in the neighborhood. I often go and stay there from Saturday to Monday, and am received by Polly as if I were the Prince of Wales.

"I don't think any other man but yourself would have borne such a disappointment in so sweet a way," said Polly to me one day.

"What do you mean?" I asked, wondering how she could have heard of Cissy.

"Why, Tom and me coming into all the money?"

"I am rather glad than otherwise," I answered, indifferently.

"I daresay you have had worse troubles," went on Polly, looking up at me sympathizingly with her kind, shrewd eyes; "I hope you are not fretting about a woman."

"Yes, I am, Polly."

"And she won't take you because you've lost the money!—if that is the case, you are well rid of her," said my little sister, flushing in her quick way.

"That is not the case, however; I proposed to her long ago."

"Did you now?" said Polly, calming down. "Well, if I were you I would ask her again—women are so queer. I should not wonder if she took you, now that you have no expectations."

"I have given up all hope."

"Never give up hope!—try again," said Polly.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WEEPING.—Infants while young do not shed tears or weep, as is well known to nurses and medical men. This circumstance is not exclusively due to the lachrymal glands being as yet incapable of secreting tears. I first noticed this fact from having accidentally brushed with the cuff of my coat the open eye of one of my infants, when seventy-seven days old, causing this eye to water freely; and though the child screamed violently, the other eye remained dry, or was only slightly suffused with tears. A similar slight effusion occurred ten days previously in both eyes during a screaming fit. The tears did not run over the eyelids and roll down the cheeks of this child, while screaming badly, when 122 days old. This first happened 17 days later, at the age of 139 days. A few other children have been observed for me, and the period of free weeping appears to be very variable. In one case, the eyes became slightly suffused at the age of only 20 days; in another, at 62 days. With two other children, the tears did not run down the face at the ages of 84 and 110 days; but in a third child they did run down at the age of 104 days. In one instance, as I was positively assured, tears ran down at the unusually early age of forty-two days. It would appear as if the lachrymal glands required some practice in the individual before they are easily excited into action, in somewhat the same manner as various inherited consensual movements and tastes require some exercise before they are fixed and perfected. This is all the more likely with a habit like weeping, which must have been acquired since the period when man branched off from the common progenitor of the genus homo and of the non-weeping anthropomorphous apes.

The fact of tears not being shed at a very early age from pain or any mental emotion is remarkable, as, later in life, no expression is more general or more strongly marked than weeping. When the habit has once been acquired by an infant, it expresses in the clearest manner suffering of all kinds, both bodily pain and mental distress, even though accompanied by other emotions, such as fear or rage. The character of the crying, however, changes at a very early age, as I noticed in my own infants,—the passionate cry differing from that of grief. A lady informs me that her child, nine months old, when in a passion screams loudly, but does not weep; tears, however, are shed when she is punished by her chair being turned with its back to the table. This difference may perhaps be attributed to weeping being restrained, as we shall immediately see, at a more advanced age, under most circumstances excepting grief; and to the influence of such restraint being transmitted to an earlier period of life, than that at which it was first practiced.

With adults, especially of the male sex, weeping soon ceases to be caused by, or to express, bodily pain. This may be accounted for by its being thought weak and unmanly by men, both of civilized and barbarous races, to exhibit bodily pain by any outward sign. With this exception, savages weep copiously from very slight causes, of which fact Sir J. Lubbock has collected instances. A New-Zealand chief "cried like a child because the sailors spoilt his favorite cloak by powdering it with flour." I saw in Tierra del Fuego a native who had lately lost a brother, and who alternately cried with hysterical violence, and laughed heartily at anything which amused him. With the civilized nations of Europe there is also much difference in the frequency of weeping. Englishmen rarely cry, except under the pressure of the acutest grief; whereas in some parts of the continent the men shed tears much more readily and freely.—*From The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, by Charles Darwin.*

THE COLOR OF THE SEA.—The color of the sea is continually varying, and is chiefly caused by filtration of the solar rays. According to the testimony of the majority of observers, the ocean, seen by reflection, presents a fine azure blue or ultramarine (*cæruleum mare.*) When the air is pure and the surface calm, this tint softens insensibly until it is lost and blended with the blue of the heavens. Near the shore it becomes more of a green or glaucous tint, and more or less brilliant, according to circumstances. There are some days when the ocean assumes a livid aspect, and others when it becomes a very pure green; at other times the green is sombre and sad. When the sea is agitated, the green takes a brownish hue. At sunset the surface of the sea is illumined with tints of every hue of purple and emerald. Placed in a vase, sea-water appears perfectly transparent and colorless. According to Scoresby, the Polar seas are of brilliant ultramarine blue. Castaz says of the Mediterranean that it is celestial blue, and Tuckey describes the equinoctial Atlantic as being of a vivid blue.

Many local causes influence the colors of marine waters, and give them certain decided and constant shades. A bottom of white sand will communicate a grayish or apple-green color to the water, if not very deep; when the sand is yellow, the green appears more sombre; the presence of rocks is often announced by the deep color which the sea takes in their vicinity. In the Bay of Loango the waters appear of a deep red, because the bottom is there naturally red. It appears white in the Gulf of Guinea, yellow on the coast of Japan, green to the west of the Canaries, and black round the Maldive group of islands. The Mediterranean, toward the Grecian Archipelago, sometimes becomes more or less red. The White and Black Seas appear to be named after the ice of the one and the tempests to which the other is subject.

At other times colored animal or vegetable bodies give to the water a particular tint. The Red Sea owes its color to a minute microscopic algæ, (*Trichodesmium erythræum*,) which was examined under the microscope by Ehrenberg; but various other causes of its coloration have been suggested. Some microscopists maintain that it is imparted to it by the presence of minute infusoria; others, again, ascribe its color to the fact that the evaporation which goes on unceasingly in that riverless district produces reddish salt rocks on a great scale all round its shores. In the same manner sea-water, concentrated by the action of the solar rays in the salt marshes of the south of France, when it arrives at a certain stage of concentration, takes a fine red color, which, however, is due to the presence of a species of red-shelled Entomostracon, which only appears in sea-water of this strength. The red saline lakes on the Great Thibetian water-sheds are also said to be due to this cause. Strangely enough, these minute creatures die when the waters attain greater density by further concentration, and also if it becomes weaker from the effects of rain.—*From the Ocean World, by Louis Figuier.*

CHATEAUBRIAND'S DUCKS.—François-Auguste de Chateaubriand, the illustrious author of the *Génie du Christianisme*, the poet, statesman, diplomatist, soldier, and traveler in the Old World and the New, was one of the two or three human beings who, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, disputed with the Emperor Napoleon the attention of Europe.

Among the personal delineations of this celebrated man, one of the most characteristic is that presented by Alexander Dumas, who shows him in his old age, poor, self-exiled, and well-nigh forgotten by the world in which he had played so great a part. The brilliant and excentric author of *Henry III.* was traveling in Switzerland in 1864, and on reaching Lucerne was informed that the hotel of The Eagle had the honor of sheltering no less a personage than one of his own literary idols—the great, the famous, the imposing M. de Chateaubriand. Dumas declares that genius in misfortune was always dearer to him than in its hours of greatest splendor, and the statement seems to have been honest. He determined to call and pay his respects to the great poet. He accordingly repaired to the hotel of The Eagle, asked for M. de Chateaubriand, and was informed by the waiter in a matter-of-fact voice that M de Chateaubriand was not then at the hotel, as he had "gone to feed his ducks."

At this strange announcement Dumas stared. He suppressed his curiosity, nevertheless, left his name and address, and duly received on the next morning a polite note from Chateaubriand inviting him to come and breakfast with him at 10.

The invitation was gladly accepted; not, however, without a tremor of awe on the part of the youthful author. Even in old age, poverty, exile, and forgotten by the world, Chateaubriand was to him the impersonation of grandeur. He trembled at the very thought of approaching this "mighty rock upon which the waves of envy had in vain beaten for fifty years"—this grand genius "whose immense superiority wellnigh crushed him." His demeanor, therefore, he declares, when shown into Chateaubriand's presence, must have appeared exceedingly awkward. Nevertheless, the cordial courtesy of the exile speedily restored his self-possession, and they proceeded to breakfast, conversing meanwhile upon political affairs, the news from France, and other topics of national interest to the old poet. Dumas represents him as simple, cordial, grave, yet unreserved. He was gray, but preserved his imposing carriage.

When breakfast was over, and they had conversed for some time upon French affairs, Chateaubriand rose and said with great simplicity, "Now, let us go and feed my ducks."

At these words Dumas looked with surprise at his host, and, after hesitating an instant, essayed to reach a solution of the mystery.

"The waiter informed me yesterday," he said, "that you had gone out for that purpose. May I ask if you propose in your retirement to become a farmer?"

In reply to this question Chateaubriand said in his tranquil voice, "Why not? A man whose life has been, like mine, driven by caprice, adventure, revolutions, and exile toward the four quarters of the world, would be happy, I think, to possess, not a châlet in these mountains—I do not like the Alps—but a country-place in Normandy or Brittany. Really, I think that this is the resource of my old age."

"Permit me to doubt it," returned Dumas. "You remember Charles V. at Yuste. You do not belong to the class of emperors who abdicate or kings who are dethroned, but to those princes who die under a canopy, and who are buried, like Charlemagne, their feet in their bucklers, swords at their sides, crowns on their heads, and sceptres in their hands."

"Take care!" replied Chateaubriand. "It is long since I have been flattered, and it may overcome me. Come and feed my ducks."

The impressible visitor declares that he felt disposed to fall upon his knees before this grand and simple human being, but refrained. They went to the middle of a bridge thrown across an arm of the lake, and Chateaubriand drew from his pocket a piece of bread which he had placed there after breakfast. This he began to throw into the lake, when a dozen ducks darted forth from a sort of isle formed of reeds, and hastened to dispute the repast prepared for them by the hand which had written *René, The Genius of Christianity*, and *The Martyrs*. While thus engaged, Chateaubriand leaned upon the parapet of the bridge, his lips contracted by a smile, but his eyes grave and sad. Gradually his movements became mechanical, his face assumed an expression of profound melancholy, the shadow of his thoughts passed across his large forehead like clouds of heaven; and there were among them recollections of his country, his family, and his tender friendships, more sorrowful than all others. He moved, sighed, and, recalling the presence of his visitor, turned round.

"If you regret Paris," said Dumas, "why not return? Nothing exiles you—all recalls you."

"What could I do?" said Chateaubriand. "I was at Cauterets when the revolution of July took place. I returned to Paris. I saw one throne in blood, and another in the mud—lawyers making a constitution—a king shaking hands with ragpickers; that was mortally sad; above all, when a man is filled as I am with the great traditions of the monarchy."

"I thought you recognise popular sovereignty."

"Well, kings should go back from time to time to the source of their authority—election; but this time they have cut a branch from the tree, a link from the chain. They should have elected Henry V., not Louis Philippe."

"A sad wish for the poor child! The Henrys are unfortunate; they have been poisoned or assassinated."

"Well," said Chateaubriand, "it is better to die by the poniard than from exile; it is quicker, and you suffer less."

"You will not return to France?"

"Possibly, to defend the Duchess de Berri if she is tried."

"And if not?"

"Then," said Chateaubriand, throwing bread into the water, "I shall continue to feed my ducks."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

BLUSHING AND CONFUSION OF MIND.—Most persons, while blushing intensely, have their mental powers confused. This is recognized in such common expressions as "she was covered with confusion." Persons in this condition lose their presence of mind, and utter singularly inappropriate remarks. They are often much distressed, stammer, and make awkward movements or strange grimaces. In certain cases involuntary twitchings of some of the facial muscles may be observed. I have been informed by a young lady, who blushes excessively, that at such times she does not even know what she is saying. When it was suggested to her that this might be due to her distress from the consciousness that her blushing was noticed, she answered that this could not be the case, "as she had sometimes felt quite as stupid when blushing at a thought in her own room."

I will give an instance of the extreme disturbance of mind to which some sensitive men are liable. A gentleman, on whom I can rely, assured me that he had been an eye-witness of the following scene: A small dinner party was given in honor of an extremely shy man, who, when he rose to return thanks, rehearsed the speech, which he had evidently learnt by heart, in absolute silence, and did not utter a single word; but he acted as if he were speaking with much emphasis. His friends, perceiving how the case stood, loudly applauded the imaginary bursts of eloquence, whenever his gestures indicated a pause, and the man never discovered that he had remained the whole time completely silent. On the contrary, he afterward remarked to my friend, with much satisfaction, that he thought he had succeeded uncommonly well.

When a person is much ashamed or very shy, and blushes intensely, his heart beats rapidly and his breathing is disturbed. This can hardly fail to affect the circulation of the blood within the brain, and perhaps the mental powers. It seems, however, doubtful, judging from the still more powerful influence of anger and fear on the circulation, whether we can thus satisfactorily account for the confused state of mind in persons while blushing intensely.

The true explanation, apparently, lies in the intimate sympathy which exists between the capillary circulation of the surface of the head and face, and that of the brain.—*From "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," by Charles Darwin.*

SCOTTISH HOSPITALITY SIXTY YEARS SINCE.—In those days Scotland would have been a rich field for Father Mathew's labors. Habits of drunkenness were common alike to rich and poor. They were associated with good-fellowship, and were tenderly dealt with, even by the Church. The orgies of Osbaldistone Hall, graphically described in *Rob Roy*, found their counterpart in many a Scottish manor. The old bacchanalian rhyme,

He who goes to bed, goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But he that goes to bed, goes to bed mellow,
Lives a long, jolly life, and dies an honest fellow,

was quoted half in earnest, as apology for the excesses which wealthy and respectable hosts, under the guise of hospitality, literally forced upon their guests, when the cloth was drawn and the ladies had abandoned the dinner-table to their riotous lords and masters.

I have heard my father, more than once, relate what happened on such an occasion, when he was one of the actors. He had been dining with a party of eight or ten gentlemen and a few ladies, at the luxurious country-seat of a friend who had shown him much kindness. When the ladies withdrew, the host, having caused the butler to set out on the table two dozen bottles of port, sherry, and claret, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and said to his guests, "Gentlemen, no shirking to-night! Not a man leaves this room till these bottles are emptied."

No remark was made in reply, and the wine passed round. My father drank three glasses, the utmost limit to which I have ever known him to go, though he habitually took a glass or two of sherry after dinner. At the fourth round he passed the bottles without filling. His host remonstrated, at first in jest, then in a half-angry tone, when the recusant persisted. Thereupon my father, approaching a front window which opened on the lawn, only a few feet below it, threw up the sash and leaped out, followed by three or four other guests.

This enraged their host. As the fugitives looked back they saw him upset the dinner-table with a violent kick, smashing bottles and glasses, and declaring, with an oath, that, if they didn't choose to drink that wine, nobody else should.

The deserters joined the ladies in the drawing-room, but the host did not reappear; and my father, as leading conspirator, lost, and never regained his friendship.—*Atlantic Monthly, for March.*

CURIOUS CRITICISMS.—When we read the critical sentences of the last century we are amazed at the inconceivable blindness which they seem to imply. Goldsmith, to take a case at random, was undoubtedly a man of fine taste; he tells us, apropos of Waller's ode on the death of Cromwell, that our poetry was not then "quite harmonized; so that this, which would now be looked upon as a slovenly sort of versification, was in the times in which it was written almost a prodigy of harmony." In the same place, after praising the harmony of the "Rape of the Lock," he observes that the irregular measure at the opening of the Allegro and Penseroso "hurts our English ear." We can only wonder at the singular change of taste which induced our grandfathers to fancy that "harmony," of all things, was their strong point, and that Pope's mechanical monotony was to the exquisite versification of Spenser and Milton as Greek sculpture to the work of some self-taught mediæval carver. The same incapacity for perceiving what to us appear almost self-evident truths is as obvious in a wider kind of criticism. When Voltaire called Shakespeare "a drunken savage," it was a mere outbreak of spleen; but Voltaire in his sober moods, and he is followed in this by Horace Walpole, speaks still more contemptuously of one of the two or three men who can be put beside Shakespeare. He marvels at the dullness of people who can admire anything so "stupidly extravagant and barbarous" as the *Divina Commedia*. These monstrous misunderstandings are to be explained by the natural incapacity of the subjects of one literary dynasty for judging of those of another. But the judgments of contemporaries on each other are not much more trustworthy. The long-continued contempt for Bunyan and Defoe was merely an expression of the ordinary feeling of the cultivated classes toward anything which was identified with Grub-street; but it is curious to observe the incapacity of such a man as Johnson to understand Gray or Sterne, and the contempt which Walpole expressed for Johnson and Goldsmith, while he sincerely believed that the poems of Mason were destined to immortality. Nor, again, can we flatter ourselves that this narrow vision was characteristic only of a school which has now decayed. We may find blunders at least equally palpable in the opinions expressed by the great poets at the beginning of this century. Such, for example, is the apparently sincere conviction of Byron that Rogers and Moore were the truest poets among his contemporaries; that Pope was the first of all English, if not of all existing, poets; and that Wordsworth was nothing but a namby-pamby driveler. The school of Wordsworth and Southey uttered judgments at least equally hasty in the opposite direction. Many odd instances of the degree in which prejudice can blind a man of genuine taste are to be found in the writings of their disciple, De Quincey. To mention no other, he speaks of "Mr. Goethe," as an immoral and second-rate author, who owes his reputation chiefly to the fact of his long life and his position at the Court of Weimar. With which we may compare Charles Lamb's decided preference of Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* to Goethe's immortal *Faust*.—*The Saturday Review.*

PARLIAMENTARY PHRASES.—The designations and quips thrown by one party at another are, however, much more numerous and pungent than any that have been exchanged between one House and the other. The "Whigs caught bathing:" Mr. Disraeli, nearly thirty years ago, said of Sir Robert Peel: "The right honorable gentleman caught the Whigs bathing, and walked away with their clothes; he has left them in the full enjoyment of their liberal position, and is himself a strict conservator of their garments." "Fortuitous concourse of atoms:" Lord Palmerston, in 1857, gave this whimsical designation to a temporary combination of Disraelites and Gladstonites which forced on a dissolution. "All the talents:" Canning made merciless fun of the Whigs at one time with this phrase, on account of their claim to superior wisdom and abilities. "His (or Her) Majesty's Opposition," has often been used good-humoredly as a designation for the party out of office; it was first employed by Hobhouse, and was at once accepted by Canning and Tierney. "Tailors and Turncoats:" when the Tories split into two sections concerning Catholic Emancipation, a petition was presented to the House of Lords against the bill by the Company of Tailors at Glasgow; Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst said in a sort of stage-whisper: "What! do tailors trouble themselves with such *measures*?" to which Lord Eldon replied: "My noble lord and learned friend might have been aware that tailors cannot like *turncoats*!" "Pocket majority:" an opprobrium often thrown by each party at the other in borough-mongering times, when the success of a minister often depended on the number of borough-votes which his land-owning supporters could command. "The thing called a minister" was the coarse designation hurled at Lord North during a hot debate; he drily replied that he certainly was a 'thing:' "but when the honorable member speaks of me as 'that thing called a minister,' he calls me that thing which he himself wishes most to be, and therefore I take it as a compliment." The "wooden oracle of the Treasury" was the impudent name given by Flood to one of the ministers in the Irish House of Commons before the Union; the minister had referred Flood to a subordinate official for an answer to a question, whereon Flood said: "Formerly, the oak of Dodona uttered its own oracles, but the wooden oracle of our Treasury is compelled to give his responses by deputy."

It must be admitted that flinging nicknames and bits of sarcasm at individual members of "the party opposite" is both easier and more tempting than the vague generalities which would apply (if at all) to an entire party. The "young man from the country" was Mr. Bernal Osborne's name for Mr. Milner Gibson, in a speech in which the slow-going of a once-fast coach was commented on. The same facetious member spoke of Lord Palmerston as "*facile princeps*, the liveliest if not the youngest on the Treasury bench;" and added: "His cabinet is a museum of curiosities. There, Sir, are to be found some birds of rare and noble plumage, both alive and stuffed. But, unfortunately, there is a difficulty in keeping up the breed. For those Whig birds have been very barren, and were obliged to take a cross with the famous Peelite breed." "Prosperity Robinson," "Bolus Canning," and "Pink-nosed Liverpool," were nicknames devised by Cobbett, but not (it may be presumed) used by him in the House. One particular member is known as "Single-speech Hamilton," and is as invariably referred to by that designation as if it were his baptismal name; he made one, and only one, good speech in Parliament, during the early part of the reign of George III. The "Stormy Petrel of debate" was a name once given to Mr. Bernal Osborne, in allusion to the times and circumstances which he selected for his best sallies. "Tear'em" was a designation which Mr. Roebuck received as a consequence of a characteristic speech made in reference to supposed hostile designs of France against England: "It may be said that those who stand in my position ought not to say anything that excites national animosity; and I respond to that sentiment. But, Sir, the farmer who goes to sleep, having placed the watch-dog Tear'em over his rick-yard, bears that watch-dog bark. He, in the anger of a half-somnolence, says, 'I wish Tear'em would be quiet,' and bawls out of the window, 'Down, Tear'em.' Tear'em does go down; the farmer goes to sleep, and is awakened by the flashing in at his windows of the light of his ricks on fire. I am Tear'em; I tell you to beware." "Boot-jack Robinson" was Sir Thomas Robinson, a man of no mark or skill, who, during a crisis in the ministry of the Duke of Newcastle, was made Home Secretary, and ministerial leader of the House of Commons. "Sir Thomas Robinson, lead us!" said Pitt to Fox. "The Duke might as well send his boot-jack to lead us!" The "judicious bottle-holder" was Lord Palmerston, who, in relation to the difficulty of managing certain diplomatic matters which occupied his attention, said: "A great deal of good generalship and judgment was required, and during the pending struggle a good deal of judicious bottle-holding was obliged to be brought into play." Lord Palmerston was also a "three-decker." Mr. Canning wished his colleagues would make good telling speeches more frequently than they did, and said once, *sotto voce*, in the House: "What would I give to get that three-decker, Palmerston, to bear down upon them!" The "*Civis Romanus sum*" was for a long time applied to the same noble statesman, on account of the closing sentence of the longest and best speech he ever made: "As the Roman, in days of old, held himself free from indignity when he could say *Civis Romanus sum*, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong." In the days before reform the sobriquet of "Chicken Taylor" was given to Mr. M. A. Taylor, and long stuck to him; he contended against a great lawyer in the House, and then apologized that he, "as he might phrase it, a chicken in the law, should venture on a fight with the cock of Westminster Hall." Lord Castlereagh had a "curry-comb" idea associated with his name at one time, consequent on a sarcastic remark connected with his participation in the Congress of Vienna: "It is delightful to see how completely the curry-comb of the House of Commons has taken off all the gilding and lackering which he brought from the Congress." The "Derby Dilly" was O'Connell's sobriquet for the late Earl of Derby, who, when Lord Stanley, had a very small number of personal adherents in reference to an exciting electioneering contest:

> Thus down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
> The Derby dilly, carrying six insides.

Mr. Bright's joke about the "Derby Minstrels" applied to the same statesman and his party, when in office. After comparing them with the Christy Minstrels, he went on (with a jocularity which was all the more welcome because rather rare:) "The Derby Minstrels pretend to be Liberal and white; but the fact is, if you come nearer and examine them closely, you will find them to be just as black and curly as the Tories have ever been. I do not know, and do not pretend to say, which of them it is that plays the banjo, and which the bones." "Ditto to Mr. Burke" was one Mr. Couger, who was elected with the great statesman to represent Bristol at a general election. Utterly bewildered how to thank the electors, after a magnificent speech from Burke, he judiciously compressed his own speech into these few words: "Gentlemen, I say ditto to Mr. Burke, ditto to Mr. Burke!" "Finality Peel" and "Finality Russell" were names thrown at two statesmen who, on one occasion, and the other some years afterward, wished that a particular reform measure should be regarded as final—not to be disturbed by further agitation. Mr. Bright's "Scotch terrier" simile applied to two honorable members who, as he termed it, "formed a party of themselves." He hoped they would get on well together, but was perplexed by one difficulty: "This party of two reminds me of the Scotch terrier, which was so covered with hair that you could not tell which was the head and which the tail."—*From A Book of Parliamentary Anecdote.*

PROF. SEDGWICK.—Geology has lost her veteran leader. While yet firm in intellect, full of kind and generous feeling, and occupied on the last pages of the latest record of his labors, in the ninth decade of a noble life, Sedgwick has gone to his rest. Under the shadow of this great loss we look back through more than half a century, and behold no more conspicuous figure in the front ranks of advancing geology than the strenuous master workman, the eloquent teacher, the chivalrous advocate of science, who has now finished his task. Severe illness, borne with fortitude, had gradually withdrawn him from scenes once brightened by his ever-welcome presence, but could not tame the high spirit, or cloud the genial sympathies which had won for him, more than for other men, the loving admiration of his fellows in age and followers in study. Rarely has a patriarchal life been crowned with such enduring and affectionate respect.

Born in 1785, of a family long resident in a secluded Yorkshire valley, under the shadow of Wharnside, the boy early acquired the hardy habits and imbibed the free spirit of the north, and the man retained, till his latest hour, a romantic love of the bold hills and rushing streams, amid which he first became an observer of nature. Every homestead and every family in his native dale of Dent were treasured in his memory, and one of the latest of his minor literary essays was to plead against the change of the ancient name of a little hamlet situated not far from his birth-place.

Educated under Dawson, at the well-known school of Sedbergh, while Gough and Dalton were residing at Kendal, he proceeded to the great college in Cambridge, to which Whewell, Peacock, and Airy afterward contributed so much renown. Devoted to the Newtonian philosophy, and especially attracted by discoveries then opening in all directions in physical science, he stood in the list as fifth wrangler, a point from which many eminent men have taken a successful spring. He took his degree in 1808, became a fellow in 1809, was ordained in 1817, and for some years occupied himself in the studies and duties of academic life. His attention to geology was speedily awakened, and became by degrees a ruling motive for the long excursions, mostly on horseback, which the state of his health rendered necessary in the vacations.

Familiar as we now are with the rich fauna of the Cambrian and Silurian rocks, and their equivalents in Bohemia and America, it is not difficult to understand, and we may almost feel again the sustained enthusiasm which welcomed the discoveries which seemed to reveal the first state of the sea, and the earliest series of marine life, "[illegible] ab origine mundi," almost to complete the physical history of the earth. Starting with a general view of the structure of the Lake Mountains of the north of England, and the great dislocations by which they have been separated from the neighboring chains, (Geol. Proc. Jan. 1831,) Sedgwick won his difficult way through North Wales to a general synopsis of the series of stratified rocks below the old red sandstone, and attempted to determine the natural groups and formations, (Geol. Proc. May, 1838.) Three systems were named in order—Lower Cambrian, Upper Cambrian, Silurian—the working out of which, stream by stream, and hill by hill, worthily tasked the energies of Ramsay and his friends of the National Survey for many useful years, after increasing ill-health had much reduced the field-work of the Professor.—*Nature.*

THE TRUE STORY OF THE FIRST TELEGRAM.—The bill met with neither sneers nor opposition in the Senate, but the business of that House went on with discouraging slowness. At twilight on the last evening of the session (March 3, 1843,) there were 119 bills before it. As it seemed impossible for it to be reached in regular course before the hour of adjournment should arrive, the Professor, who had anxiously watched the tardy movements of business all day from the gallery of the Senate Chamber, went with a sad heart to his hotel and prepared to leave for New-York at an early hour the next morning. While at breakfast, a servant informed him that a young lady desired to see him in the parlor.

There he met Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a young school girl—the daughter of his intimate friend, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, the first Commissioner of Patents—who said, as she extended her hand to him: "I have come to congratulate you."

"Upon what?" inquired the Professor.

"Upon the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Impossible! Its fate was sealed at dusk last evening. You must be mistaken."

"Not at all," she responded. "Father sent me to tell you that your bill was passed. He remained until the session closed, and yours was the last bill but one acted upon, and it was passed just five minutes before the adjournment; and I am so glad to be the first one to tell you. Mother says, too, that you must come home with me to breakfast."

The invitation was readily accepted, and the joy in the household was unbounded. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth had fully believed in the project, and the former, in his confidence in it and in his warm friendship for Prof. Morse, had spent all the closing hours of the session in the Senate chamber, doing what he could to help the bill along, and giving it all the influence of his high personal and official position.

Grasping the hand of his young friend, the Professor thanked her again and again for bearing him such pleasant tidings, and assured her that she should send over the wires the first message, as her reward. The matter was talked over in the family, and Mrs. Ellsworth suggested a message which Prof. Morse referred to the daughter, for her approval; and this was the one which was subsequently sent.

A little more than a year after that time, the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed. Prof. Morse was in the former city, and Mr. Alfred Vail, his assistant, in the latter; the first in the chamber of the Supreme Court, the last in the Mount Clare depot, when the circuit being perfect, Prof. Morse sent to Miss Ellsworth for her message, and it came.

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!"

It was sent in triplicate in the dot-and-line language of the instrument to Baltimore, and was the first message ever transmitted by a recording telegraph.

The story of this first message has been often told with many exaggerations. It has roamed about Europe with various romantic material attached to it, originating mainly in the French imagination, and has started up anew from time to time in our own country under fresh forms, but the above story is simply and literally true. An inventor in despair receives the news of his unexpected success from his friend's daughter, and he makes her a promise which he keeps, and thus links her name with his own, and with an invention which becomes one of the controlling instruments of civilization for all time.—*Scribner's for March.*

Liabilities of Common Carriers—Decision by the Illinois Supreme Court.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 20.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Hallock *vs.* The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, recently made a decision of much importance to those doing business by railroad or water communication. The plaintiff claimed compensation for a consignment of furniture which the Dispatch Company delivered in their warehouse in Chicago, on the evening of Oct. 7, 1871. The fire of the 9th destroyed the goods, and the plaintiff sought to recover their value. The Court held that the defendant was not liable, as a common carrier, after the goods were stored in the warehouse, and referred to numerous decisions in various cases of like nature, to sustain the point. The Court also decided that the company was not compelled to give notice of the arrival of goods, as the consignee should, in all cases, receive a bill of lading some days before their arrival.

A KING'S HIGHWAY.

In the heart of the City of New-York is Rose-street, a short and crooked thoroughfare, running nearly east and west, and slanting downward from Pearl-street to Frankfort. These limits it has always had. A westerly extension would have plunged it hopelessly into Beekman's Swamp, near the seat of the leather business of the Metropolis, but formerly a morass skirted by Pearl-street on its lower side. The main direction of Rose-street was laid out, not at right-angles with Frankfort, but parallel with the line of Chatham-street—previous to 1789 known as the old Boston Road. Consequently, all the lots of the region east of Frankfort-street are lozenge-shaped; and whoever wished the front wall of his dwelling to square with the sides, was forced to turn an angle to the street. Traces of this expedient are visible in all the territory referred to, and especially in Rose-street, whose dwellings generally date back at least fifty years, and probably further. Most of the houses in the serrated row on the left, as one goes up the street, show on their gables the marks of enlargement. When the East River bridge is constructed, Rose-street will be spanned by an arch of solid masonry so near its lower end as to serve for a gateway of imposing dimensions; while the Rose-street of other days will be gradually transformed into a branch of Printing-house-square, resonant with the clack of the press-room day and night. Even now the tide has already set in, and several leading weekly papers are printed here.

This once suburban and respectable street has, it must be confessed, degenerated sadly. Malodorous and dirty is it—poverty and the soap and oil works combining to make it so, and the city scavengers (till lately) being careful to leave it so. The Winter accumulations of frozen ashes and garbage have, within the memory of the youngest inhabitant, raised the street high above its natural livel, and made the process of Spring melting a dreadful spectacle. Nevertheless, from some fourth floor, in a back alley, emerges every morning the licensed vender and sorts his wares on his little tip-cart—envied object of a circle of grimy juveniles, watching their chance to scramble for a rejected banana or orange, and, perhaps, in a hungry moment, you or I, reader, passing him at a corner remote from this uncleanliness, will not disdain to purchase the sound fruit he offers. What the population of Rose-street is no one can guess who has not passed through it at nightfall or after dark. Then the tenement hives in front and rear give up their inmates, and the pavement is vocal with the voices of children at their play.

"Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," maybe, is there none, but those pale faces and lank, half-clad forms, marching round in a circle with linked hands, chant the traditional nursery jingle (not unknown in the best society) to the game of "Choose the one that you love best." The refrain comes in a little mournfully.

> Now you are married, I wish you great joy,
> Your father and mother you must obey, &c.,

for there is no great joy here for wedded life. Amid this Irish swarming on the sidewalks and the cobble-stones, we may take comfort from the notes of a cracked piano, touched by German hands, of which nationality and its blessed musical influence Rose-street has its share, and is the better for it.

Rose-street, as I have intimated, would smell as sweet by any other name. Doubtless it had the fragrance of other country lanes when, in the first quarter of the last century, it was laid out anonymously, and when, probably in the third quarter, it received another designation than that which it now bears. The earliest map on which the street appears is James Lyne's, (1728,) with no name attached, but with two buildings already indicated on the north side. On Maerschalckm's map, (1763,) it is first named Prince-street, forming part of a loyal nomenclature to right and to left of it—King George (now North William) street, and Duke-street, (now Vandewater,) by which name it is known on Bernard Ratzen's map, 1767.) This style endured till 1794, when, as appears from the New-York Directory of that year, an alteration of the names of several of the streets took place, for "Prince street is now called Rose-street, and the numbers begin at Frankfort-street." This incident merits more than a passing notice. The history of Rose-street, if it had nothing else to teach us, would bear witness to that practical common sense of the Anglo-Saxon character which has made free government so natural and easy for the English-speaking race. For eleven years after a struggle embittered by all those circumstances which lend a special horror to civil warfare, the American republicans went about their business of building up a new form of government and recovering their material prosperity without a thought of changing those names of streets which were a constant reminder of monarchy and tyranny. Contrast their conduct, devoid of passion, with that of the Parisians after Sedan, who, when the enemy were at their gates, wasted their energies in abolishing the street nomenclature of the fallen dynasty. Nothing better illustrates the Celtic belief in the value of names, and the Anglo-Saxon indifference to anything but the thing, the substance, the reality, the hard fact—what you please. While a week's toleration was too good for its Avenue de l'Impératrice, for example, when once the Empress had fled, the New-Yorkers waited patiently nigh twenty years before changing Queen-street into Pearl. Perhaps they might even have left it undisturbed had it not been one of several names applied to different portions of a continuous thoroughfare.*

*One of the very oldest in the Metropolis: Pearl-street of the Dutch—a road in front of the Fort, extending to the Common Ditch, (now Broad-street,) whence it followed the shore of the East River, from which it is now far removed. As Pearl-street, in 1695, it reached to the present Whitehall-street, and then was called successively Dock-street, Hanover-square, and Queen-street, its limits in 1794 being State-street at one end and Chatham-street at the other.

The Directory of 1789 is the first which shows that Prince-street was occupied for residence. That memorable year might well give a fresh start to everything in the new Republic, and why should Prince-street be exempt? Directory in hand, let us walk through it, and see who lived there, beginning, as the numbers then did, at Duane-street. This is nearly all we can definitely learn about it:

Residents of Prince-street in 1789.

No. 5, Richard Russell, mason; No. 7, Philip Becanon, porter house; No. 8, William Sluyter; No. 13, Abraham Bogart, victualler; Nicholas Anderson, baker; No. 14, John Scott, shoemaker; No. 15, Widow Hubbart; No. 20, David Levice, painter; No. 22, Widow Bogart, earthenware; Joseph Youngs, house-carpenter; No. 23, Widow Keech, Benjamin Keech, shipwright; Joseph Place, mason; No. 25, James King, (probably a lodging-house.) Besides these, Prince-street sheltered Thomas George, a ship-carpenter, and Angus McDonald, who both reappear in the Directory of 1790; Paulus Friday, possibly a black man, whose rights a directory was bound to respect, and John Lambert, carman. These two vanish the next year, like ghosts, from Prince-street, and apparently from New-York altogether.

Frankfort-street had just ceased to be written Frankford on the maps when Francis Wayland, currier, arrived in New-York, Sept. 20, 1793, and, after a year's stay or so at No. 77 John-street, removed to the house numbered 50 Frankfort, on the corner of Rose. The present numbers are 36 and 38. The house is essentially unaltered, and has an old-fashioned liberal square chimney. Next door to it is its counterpart, and each has a stoop with the steps facing up the street. On that of No. 38 one can fancy, coming or departing, the troop of "deacons, ministers, and persons eminent for piety," who were the only guests that Dr. Wayland remembered to have seen at his father's house. One would also like to fancy that the currier's family parlor is the present last-maker's shop, still sacred to Crispin; but, whatever other strange tenants that low-studded chamber may have harbored, truth compels the statement that it was a liquor-shop, and then a butcher's, before the last-maker appeared. As between his domicile and the lofty tenement-house on the opposite corner, a superficial observer would decide in favor of No. 36; but one need only glance within the liquor-saloon, which forms the base of the tenement overhead, to be convinced that this room is at least as old as No. 38, and that its antiquity is merely disguised by the added stories. Whether it, too, was first built later than 1806, (in which year the elder Wayland left the house and the City together,) is unknown.

All that can be stated positively is, that young Francis Wayland, afterward doctor of divinity and of laws, and President of Brown University, was born on the corner of Frankfort and Rose streets, March 11, 1796, and there lived till the age of ten. Doubtless he played as much on one street as the other, watched from a convenient window by his tender mother, so near to him in looks that when traveling with him after he was twenty years of age, she was supposed to be his wife, although at that time forty-six; and so near in spirit that once, when he had fallen overboard from a North River sloop in journeying homeward, she walked the room in great agitation, saying to her husband, who had been sitting beside her: "Pray for my son; Francis is in danger." Perhaps it was Rose-street, on whose "opposite side," as Wayland himself relates, there was a school taught by a young woman, to which it was determined to send him for instruction. "It was, however, a girls' school, and taught by a woman," and the youngster, insisting on the prerogatives of his sex, "resisted to the utmost, and was carried over in arms." Here he spent the time in loud crying, the mistress threatening in vain to put him in the oven. The upshot was that he was sent to a boys' school, and that he lived to apologize for his infantile prejudices by acknowledging that "at the present day (1860) women are our most esteemed teachers," and that he had "known them to succeed in the enforcement of discipline where men of their own age had entirely failed." Prejudice against color had he none; a few colored children attended the boys' school in the rear of the old Methodist Meeting-house, in John-street, and "played with the other pupils without exciting remark." He was a little shaver, not yet four, when, on the 31st of December, 1799, the funeral pageant of Washington formed, may be under his eyes, on Broadway, in front of the Park, moved in front of the Alms-house to the head of Beekman-street, down Beekman to Pearl, and so round to St. Paul's, where the empty bier, preceded by the music, the Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies, the clergy, and girls in white robes, passed through the procession into the church. Such an event might easily make a lifelong impression, as it did on Wayland, whose youthful mind was perplexed by being told that the real funeral had taken place a fortnight before, in another part of the country.

In 1834, the year of the abolition riots, the upper part of Rose-street was very neat and respectable, and, owing to the presence of the Friends' Meeting-house, a number of Quakers had taken up their residence there. This house stood back from the street, leaving an open green in front of it some fifty feet deep, and remained in use till the Autumn of 1856, when it was sold, and, as the spot on which it stood was exactly in the line of the extension of New Chambers-street, it duly succumbed to the march of progress. It was the misfortune of this peaceful community to have living in the midst of it an "incendiary," by name Lewis Tappan, brother of a still more notorious incendiary, Arthur. Mr. Tappan's house was next adjoining the meeting-house on the south, and overlooking its yard. It was then No. 40, it is now No. 50, and the alley which formerly separated it from the house next beyond it, has been built over so that the original dwelling is enlarged one-fourth. Ten years later Mayor James Harper resided in it. His predecessor in that office at the time we are dealing with was Cornelius W. Lawrence, the first of the line of mayors elected by the people.

I fancy that the only inhabitants of Rose-street still living there that witnessed the deeds of the night of Wednesday, July 9, 1834, are two trees of the Privat Boarding-haus, (but they may be younger.) It was 9½ o'clock when, on the ringing of a bell, the mob, coming from the closed gates of Chatham-street Chapel, beset the house of Mr. Lewis Tappan—he, together with his family, being at the time in Harlem. The quiet neighborhood heard anxiously the breaking in of the door, the yells of those who expected to find the owner within, then the crash of window glass, the tearing off of blinds, and the rapid descent into the street of crockery, looking-glasses, and furniture. Presently the street was lit up by a bonfire kindled with the fragments of the ruin, and fed into fury with the beds and bedding taken from the house. In the very midst of the rioters there moved, muffled up to avoid detection, the slender figure of a man who, had the mob recognized him, might have been thrown upon the burning pile. It was Arthur Tappan seeking to preserve his brother's property, and succeeding afterward in persuading the Mayor to send police and the fire department to disperse the mob. His mingling with them was an act of characteristic daring; a braver man never honored that or any other street with his presence. The next day his own store in Hanover-square was the mob's objective, and there he spent the day and night, with his armed clerks, ready to repel attack; but the mob was cowed and only broke windows. Much more than he lost by them he gained by taking out his insurance in other cities not afflicted with mobs; so when in the great fire of 1835, which began in Pearl-street, his store was consumed with the rest, the failure of local insurance companies caused him comparatively little damage.

But we are wandering from our little lane. Mr. Lewis Tappan suffered in damage some $900, and instead of being in a haste to make repairs, he boarded up the doors and windows, in a rough way, and let his battered domicile stand awhile—for several months, indeed—as a silent but powerful preacher to the crowds that flocked to see it. Among those thus led thither by curiosity was a future Vice-President of the United States, a native of the city, then a boy, but old enough to receive lasting impressions; and these were not favorable to the institution of slavery. Even the carpenter who made the repairs, an elder in a Presbyterian Church, became fixed in anti-slavery principles, in consequence of the job. In every way the folly of the mob was demonstrated.

With these reminiscences our paper must end. The dirty and slightly disreputable thoroughfare whose history we have traced, has, we must admit, associations that would dignify the most aristocratic "avenue" or "boulevard" of our modern expansiveness. The Mecca of Brown University, whose most revered President there first drew breath, philanthropists also may well revisit the spot where Arthur Tappan fulfilled his duty to his brother as he was wont to do to his brother-man, and as the scene of the sacrifices of both the Tappans in vindication of free speech and the cause of human liberty, I do not know why it should not be dear to every American. I should like to see, indeed, over one side of the archway of the Brooklyn Bridge, where it crosses Rose-street, a statue of Wayland; on the other, facing the scene of that memorable bonfire, an effigy of the merchant prince who valued principle above commercial success, and valued commercial success only as it enabled him to dispense his riches like water in the service of the poor, the ignorant, the oppressed. If the graduates of Union and Brown might be called upon to furnish the former, those of Yale and Oberlin and Kenyon, of Andover and Auburn and Lane Theological Seminaries would demand a share in the tribute to Arthur Tappan. Meantime, these two men stand out like rocks in the human tide which, for now a century and a half, has been flowing eastward and westward through the narrow way.

Decision in Bankruptcy by Judge Blatchford.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John S. Beecher, as assignee in bankruptcy of Abraham B. Clark versus George D. H. Gillespie, as executor of Thomas L. Clark, Abraham B. Clark, Isabella Clark, and the Citizens' Saving Bank. A decree is given against Gillespie and Clark for $3,249 27, with interest from May 16, 1872, and the savings bank is required to pay the plaintiff, in exoneration of such liability of Gillespie and Clark, pro tanto, $3,249 27, with such interest from May 17, 1872, as such bank would have allowed on deposit, less costs in the suit.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Testimony of Messrs. Patterson, Harlan, and Alley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Morrill's Special Committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among Senators resumed its session this morning at 10½ o'clock.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

Senator Patterson, of New-Hampshire, was recalled. The letter of Morton, Bliss & Co. to him of May 12, 1871, and the receipt given Mr. Ames by that firm, published in these dispatches of Wednesday, were shown to the Senator, and he testified that he had no recollection of having seen either of them; the stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago, when he received it from Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.

JOHN B. ALLEY'S TESTIMONY.

After a secret session of half an hour John B. Alley was sworn, and he was asked if he had any knowledge that the money given Mr. Harlan by Durant was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Witness replied he had not; he became a director in the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865; witness heard either from Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied that it was an outrage for the company to be called upon to pay any such bill. Had a conversation with Mr. Harlan about the money, and Mr Harlan said: "If that is a company affair I want to pay it back; I don't want to receive any money from the company for any such purpose." Mr. Harlan said, "I will return it at once." Witness had never seen anything on the books of the company to lead him to think the money had been received from the company. Heard nothing about the matter since. In the conversation with Mr. Harlan, witness told him that he had heard that he (Harlan) had received checks from Dr. Durant, and that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the company. Mr. Harlan admitted that he had received the money, but said he had no idea that it was to be charged to the company. if so he would return it. Could not remember the date of the conversation with Mr. Harlan, but thought it was in the Spring of 1867. Did not remember of having any conversation with Hon. H. L. Dawes on the subject. To the present knowledge of witness, Dr. Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

Recess until 1½ o'clock.

The committee reassembled at 1½ o'clock, and the examination of Mr. Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of the conversation between Mr. Harlan and himself. The witness was examined at some length as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

SENATOR HARLAN RECALLED.

Senator Harlan was recalled, and testified that he never was a formal candidate for the Senate; Dr. Durant, in his conversation with witness, said he wanted to contribute toward the Iowa election; it was understood among the friends of witness that his name was to be used for the Senate.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

The Ring Civil Suits—Arrangement Between State and County Counsel.

It will be remembered that Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel under the Ring Government, instituted, at the eleventh hour, civil suits on behalf of the County for the recovery of the money stolen by Tweed, Sweeny & Co. These suits have been regarded as being in the interest of the Ring, and intended to embarrass the prosecution of the State suits conducted by Attorney-General Barlow, assisted by Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham. The public will be pleased to learn that these County suits are not to be hereafter allowed in any way to interfere with the suits now being prosecuted on behalf of the State. The subjoined correspondence, for the first time published, will explain itself:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1873.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very glad to learn from your letter of Dec. 28, (as I had already been informed by you verbally,) that there would henceforth be entire co-operation between the corporation counsel and myself in the conduct of the civil suits heretofore brought to recover the public moneys misapplied by Messrs. Tweed, Connolly, and others.

For myself, I heartily accept your proposition that the suits brought by the City and County shall be conducted conjointly with those brought by the State, and that those shall be first pressed which it shall seem to us will induce most to the public interest—that is, in my opinion, the State suits, for the reason that they are farthest advanced and we have bail therein.

Nothing could be more satisfactory and favorable to the public interests than your course in regard to these litigations. Very truly,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney-General.

FROM MR. O'CONOR AND MR. PECKHAM.

[Extract.]

Just apprehensions existed that the suits of the late Corporation Counsel might produce embarrassment and delay. We learn with pleasure from your official note that these local suits pending in your department are to be conducted in harmony with the object aimed at by the Attorney-General. Agreeably to your invitation and the subsequent request of the Attorney-General, we will be happy to unite with you in giving such a direction to these suits as on full consultation we may all deem best calculated to advance the ends of justice. Signed by Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham.

The Public Schools—Reports of the Buildings Inspectors.

The inspection of the public schools is being continued, and yesterday the inspectors of the Building Department reported on four of these buildings substantially as follows:

Grammar School No. 11, at No. 314 West Seventeenth-street. The pipes from the Primary Department stoves are worn out and in need of repair; the egress from the third and fourth stories is insufficient, and an additional flight to these floors is recommended; the stairs now in use are also out of repair; the general condition of the building is bad, and the structure is stated to be in need of a thorough overhauling; attendance, 1,000.

Grammar School No. 28, at Nos. 241 to 259 West Fortieth-street, is reported in need of improvement in many respects. The sanitary arrangements demand immediate attention; the class-rooms on the ground floor are imperfectly lighted and ventilated, and are, in other respects, unsuitable, and their disuse is recommended. Some of the stove-pipes also are not properly secured, and the front windows in the primary department are without guards. Attendance, 1,650.

Grammar School, No. 17, at Nos. 327 to 337 West Forty-seventh-street. The ceiling of some of the class-rooms of the Primary Department is dangerous and needs immediate repair. The cellar is open all around, and the steam-pipes running through it, great difficulty is experienced in heating the building in cold weather. The ventilation is by flues and inadequate. Attendance, 2,160.

Grammar School No. 56 at Nos. 349 to 355 West Eighteenth-street. The report says: The general condition of this school is excellent and it is in every respect one of the best school buildings in the City. The egress is ample for any emergency, there being three flights of wooden stairs in front and four flights of stone steps in the rear.

Sixty-six buildings, chiefly tenements, in Clark, Spring, Dominick, Carlton, and other streets, are also reported without adequate means of escape, the most common deficiency being a ladder to the roof. Among the buildings thus deficient are several stores in Maiden-lane, and adjoining streets, known as the "oil region," one of the most dangerous fire districts in the City.

Statistics for the Week.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,334.

There were reported, last week, 593 deaths, 485 births, and 150 marriages, showing an increase of 42 deaths and 17 births, and a decrease of 9 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. There were 10 cases of small-pox, and 5 deaths from that disease, reported last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 24 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss, $7,300; insurance, $61,000. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 11; defective fire-place, 1; gas-light set fire to window curtains, 2; igniting of matches, 1; incendiary, 1; kerosene lamp, explosion of, 1; kerosene, can of, explosion of, 1; overheated range, 1; oil igniting from stove, 1; rags taking fire from stove, 1; sparks from stove, 1; stove-pipe setting fire to roof, 1; stove-pipe setting fire to fire-board, 1.

Departure of Father Burke.

Father Burke yesterday took his departure for Europe, by the steam-ship City of Paris. The St. Vincent Ferrer's T. A. B. Society, nearly 500 strong, called at the temporary residence of Father Burke, yesterday morning, and, in procession, escorted him with banners, regalias, and music, from Sixty-sixth-street to Pier No. 45 North River, where the steam-ship was awaiting the hour set down for her departure. On arrival at the pier Father Burke delivered a short, feeling, and kindly farewell address, after which he shook hands with Fathers Maher and McKenna and others. He then took up a position on the upper deck of the vessel, where, in response to the repeated plaudits of at least 5,000 persons assembled on the pier and in its vicinity, he repeatedly raised his hat. As the City of Paris was steaming out, one of the crowd standing on the string-piece fell into the water, but was promptly rescued. The Fletcher, having on board several officers of the T. A. B. Society, the band, and many personal friends of the reverend gentleman, accompanied the City of Paris down the bay, returning late last evening.

A BURNED STEAMER.

Fuller Account of the Destruction of the Henry A. Jones—Twenty Lives Lost.

Our exchange papers from Galveston and Houston, Texas, received yesterday, contained many details of the destruction of the steamer Henry A. Jones, which was burned two or three miles above Red Fish bar, on the morning of Feb. 15. The following is condensed mainly from the Galveston *News* and Houston *Telegraph*:

STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT PILOT.

Mr. David S. Gordon, the assistant pilot, who was on watch at the time of the disaster, says that when about three miles above Red Fish Bar, at 4:50 A. M. yesterday, the watchman, who was on the lower deck, called out that Red Fish light was in sight. The watchman was in the act of casting the lead, when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sung out to our informant to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. He immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo with a sheet of flame, and he had only time to reach the barge and escape. In the cabin he met Capt. J. J. Price, first clerk, who asked, "What was the matter?" Gordon told him that the boat was burning up, and to rush forward and get on the barge. He hurried forward, while Gordon ran and sounded the alarm at the state-room doors. This done, he rushed as fast as he could to the boiler-deck, which was already on fire, and jumped from this deck on to the barge. This was also on fire and had to be cut loose from the burning boat. Mr. Gordon was the last one to get on the barge, except two deck-hands, who were rescued from the water. Another deck-hand was saved from the water by the light-house keeper. Mr. Gordon says that in a few moments the fire was all over the boat. He rushed from the pilot-house down as fast as possible after hearing the noise, and barely had time to run through the cabin, rouse the sleepers, rush to the front, and save himself. He says that he cannot tell how the fire originated. The boat was well provided with life-preservers, and Mr. Gordon states that there were three in his room, but there was not time to put them on. The Jones had 442 bales of cotton, and the usual number of hides, &c., on board, and had a barge loaded with wood in tow. About the time Mr. Gordon reached the barge the wood caught fire, and it was necessary to cut the barge loose and let her drift out of the way of the burning steamer.

SECOND ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

Wm. J. Crossman, second engineer, says he was awakened by the cry of fire, and when he reached the hall, found the boat was in flames from one end to the other. He jumped overboard and managed to get hold of the barge, but was several minutes before he succeeded in getting those who were on the barge to assist him out of the water. The yawl belonging to the Jones, which was being towed astern, was adrift, but he could not tell whether the painter had been cut or burned in two. He thinks when he saw the yawl that two men were in it. The engineer who was on duty, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Crossman are brothers-in-law. It is the impression of Mr. Crossman that the engineer on duty had discovered the fire or heard the alarm, and was endeavoring to get the syphon-pump to work, when the report spoken of by the assistant pilot was heard. This report was, in his judgment, made by the bursting of the union joint of the pump. He attached the hose to the syphon-pump before leaving Houston, and called the attention of Mr. Murphy, who was first engineer, to the fact that the union joint was defective, and was told to pack it the best he could, which he did with a piece of old gum packing, and for want of a wrench to screw it up, tightened the joint with a cold-chisel. Mr. Crossman thinks that the fire wall gave way, scattering fire in every direction, and that the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible for those who were aft to get forward or those who were forward to pass aft, and that Murphy either jumped overboard and drowned, or was burned up while working the syphon-pump. He says the cotton on board was ragged, many of the bales having the heads torn entirely out, and that it was stored so close to the boilers that he had difficulty in reaching the gauges when he wished to try the water. There was no explosion other than, he thinks, the bursting of the pump.

CAPT. PRICE.

Mr. Gordon says that as he passed through the cabin he met Capt. Price, first clerk of the boat, who asked him which way he should go to escape; he answered that he would have to pass through the hall and get on board the barge; this was the last he saw of Capt. Price.

Another account says that Capt. Price jumped overboard, and clung for some time to a plank upon which two other men were holding; he suddenly cried out, "God have mercy on my wife and child," and immediately sunk. Capt. Price was well known in Galveston as well as in New-Orleans and St. Louis. He was formerly engaged in running a boat on the Sabine and tributaries; afterward commanded the Justice, in the Trinity trade; was one of the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, Galveston, when it was under the management of Pierce, Price & Co., and has, of late, been clerking on the steamers of the Direct Navigation Company. He was popular, and leaves, besides a wife and child, an extensive circle of acquaintances to deplore his melancholy fate.

Mr. James Hogan, who was second clerk of the ill-fated steamer, was a young gentleman of great urbanity, and had made a host of friends in Galveston and Houston, as well as with the traveling and commercial community with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, the engineer on watch at the time of the accident, and who lost his life in the attempt to save the others, was popular with all who knew him.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE FIRE.

Of the immediate cause of the fire there is no satisfactory information. Mr. Murphy, the engineer on duty, is among the lost, and all is conjecture as to the origin of the disaster. The probability is that the fire wall gave way, and that the report heard by the assistant pilot was caused by the falling brick. It is certain that the whole vessel and cargo was in flames within five minutes after the first alarm was given.

LIST OF THE LOST.

The names and occupations of those known to be lost, are as follows:

OFFICERS.

Capt. J. J. Price, first clerk.
James Hogan, second clerk.
William Murphy, first engineer.
Peter Peterson, cooper.

DECK HANDS.

John Cummings, D. Turner, John Callahan, Christopher Shelby, James Brown, William Hughes, H. H. Arity, William Brady, white; Charlie, Bob, Giles, firemen; William McGuire, first cook; William Bishop, second cook; one boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin boy; Alex. Botts, cabin boy; and two stokers, names unknown, all colored.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

C. Blakeman, captain.
John Morrison, mate.
D. Williams, first pilot.
P. A. Speckernagle, second pilot.
Dave S. Gordon, assistant pilot.
P. Ross, watchman.
John Robin, carpenter.
Wm. Crossman, second engineer.
Samuel Allardyce, third clerk.
Two white cabin boys, names unknown.

DECK HANDS SAVED.

John King, Adam Murray, James Duffet, W. Moran, Wm. Young (white,) ten colored deck hands, one fireman, and two deck sweepers.

INCIDENTS.

The steamer Charles Fowler, Capt. Christian, was on her way down from Houston. The flames from the Jones were discovered when the Fowler was twenty miles above. Capt. Christian's quick eye detected the cause, and he crowded his splendid steamer to her utmost capacity to reach the burning vessel. The Fowler made the distance of over twenty miles in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, but was only in time to rescue two men from the wheel of the Jones, and pick up the keeper of the light-house, who had rescued one man from the water with his skiff.

The Jones was not a passenger, but a freight boat, and not allowed by law to carry passengers. On the very trip on which she was burned, the President of the Direct Navigation Company, to which she belonged, had refused to let several passengers go on her, and they doubtless will now thank him.

The boat's books and papers are all destroyed, hence we are unable to give a list of the consignees. The loss, both of boat and cargo, will fall on the Direct Navigation Company, which underwrites their own boats and all freights by their steamers. There is no way of getting at the precise amount of the loss sustained, but it will approximate to $50,000.

The steamers at the wharf had their flags at half-mast, and throughout the city a general gloom prevails on account of the sad disaster. An effort will be made to recover the bodies of those lost, but nothing can, perhaps, be positively known of the origin of the accident until the hull of the boat is raised.

Burglary on Broadway.

On Friday night, the fancy-goods store of H. Danziger & Son, No. 1,238 Broadway, was entered by burglars, who broke off the fastenings of the side-window on Thirty-first-street, and removed seventy-five dozen kid gloves, and a large quantity of silk and bullion fringes, black silk velvet ribbon, laces, &c., valued in all at $2,250, which they succeeded in carrying off without being discovered. The store is situated in the Grand Hotel building, and so adroitly were the movements of the burglars executed, that neither the night clerk nor the porters on duty noticed anything unusual.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. Charles S. Spencer has issued orders to the Fifth Regiment, in regard to its march to Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, on Monday, the 3d of March. Line will be formed in Hester-street, opposite the Regimental Armory, at 3½ P. M. Commandants of companies will instruct the members of their respective commands to provide themselves with a towel and other necessary articles for their own convenience; and also with one day's rations, as there will be no opportunity to procure any while on the road. Field and staff officers will send their horse equipments and baggage to the Regimental Armory, on or before the 1st day of March, and turn them over to the Quartermaster for transportation. No baggage will be received by the Quartermaster, except a valise or carpet bag for each officer, and the necessary baggage of the musicians. Capt. L. G. Theo. Bruer, of F Company, is detailed as officer of the day on the trip to Washington. The Wing drills of the regiment will take place on the 25th and 26th inst.

Brevet Major-General Wm. H. Morris, I. G. S. N. Y., will inspect the armories, books, records, &c., of the Seventy-ninth on Monday, the Sixty-ninth on Tuesday, the Twenty-second on Wednesday, the Twelfth on Thursday, and the First battalion of cavalry on Friday.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. Sterry, is ordered to assemble for battalion drill as follows: Companies B, C, H and E, 25th inst.; Companies A, D, F, I and K, 26th inst. Major Henry Fischer's term of service having expired, he has been honorably discharged.

The right wing of the Thirty-second will assemble for drill on the 26th inst.; the left wing on the 28th.

According to Adj't-Gen. Townsend's report, the National Guard consists of eight divisions, twenty-five brigades; one regiment, one battalion, and nine separate troops of cavalry; twelve batteries of artillery; thirty-seven regiments and six battalions of infantry; and the grand aggregate of the force is 23,673 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

Brig.-Gen. Uriah De Hart is named as the successor of Major-Gen. Runyon to the command of the First Division, N. G., S. N. J. Gen. Joseph W. Plume is the choice of the First Brigade.

The Pennsylvania Militia bill, now before the Legislature, consolidates the twenty-one divisions into seven, declares that all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the State and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, with certain State exceptions; and also provides that hereafter no military tax on persons shall be collected in any county of the Commonwealth. Citizens liable to military duty are to be divided into two classes. First, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which shall consist of volunteers in proper military organizations, who shall subscribe to an oath of service, and who shall at all times be subject to the orders of their officers. Second, the militia, which shall consist of all persons liable to military duty other than members of the National Guard. Section 65 of the bill provides that the amount to be expended for military purposes shall be paid out of the State Treasury, and shall not exceed the sum of $200,000 annually, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

The Second Regiment of Connecticut, Col. Smith, will leave New-Haven on the 3d prox., reach this City at 4½ P. M. same day, march through the principal streets on its way to the Desbrosses-street Ferry, and proceed on its way to Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The Second will act as escort to Gov. Jewell, and will parade 600 men, with a band and drum corps of thirty pieces each.

The entire militia of Michigan numbers only nine companies, comprising altogether about 1,000 men.

A Colored Regiment for the National Guard.

The formation of a regiment of infantry, composed of the colored men of this City and vicinity, is a subject which has been often talked of, but never acted upon, owing to the prejudice supposed to exist among officers and members of the National Guard. A movement in this direction has been commenced, however, and the rights of colored men to wear a uniform in the State service will probably be recognized by the Legislature. We have regiments of Irish, Germans, French, Scotch in the militia, so why not the colored men, who form no inconsiderable portion of our population? Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States, have long ago seen the utility of incorporating colored regiments among their military organizations, and to-day the colored troops are considered as being among the best disciplined, most faithful and orderly soldiers in those States.

A gentleman of this City, who served with distinction during the late war as colonel in organizing and commanding colored troops, was lately waited upon and requested by a delegation of colored men to interest himself in their behalf, and endeavor to secure the proper authority for raising and equipping a regiment of infantry from their midst. Through him the subject has been referred during the past week to Gov. Dix and other military authorities of the State, who received the project with unqualified approval.

The plan proposed by Col. Swift is that the regiment be independent in its character to the National Guard, simply coming under such laws as govern the military forces of the State, being subject only to orders from the Commander-in-Chief and Division Commanders. He thinks this will meet all objections, though we see no reason for making any distinction now that colored cadets are admitted to West Point. It is understood that the colored companies desire to have the field of the regiment composed of white officers to thoroughly instruct them, and attend to such official matters that necessarily emanate from a regimental head-quarters.

This colored regiment would be, if properly taken care of, an honor to the service, for no one will deny that a regiment of colored men, 1,000 strong, well officered, armed, and equipped, will be a desirable acquisition to the present depleted forces of the State and a needful protection to the city, for there are several regiments in the First Division who annually parade with scarcely a handful of men. Such, at least, is the opinion of prominent National Guard officers who look anxiously forward to the speedy formation and appearance in this City of a good regiment of colored troops.

Bold House Robbery—More Police Required in the Nineteenth Precinct.

On Wednesday morning the house of Mr. Charles Molloy, No. 220 East Seventy-eighth-street, was entered by burglars through the basement window in the rear. They ransacked all the closets in the lower part of the house, and then went up to the parlor and reception-room, and collected all the clothing of the family, and everything that could be easily removed. They found a tea-pot filled with tea on the range in the kitchen, procured cups, opened the ice-box and took out bread, butter, meat, &c., and partook of a hearty supper, and so stealthy were their movements that, although they must have been over an hour on the premises, none of the occupants of the house were aware of their presence until a daughter of Mr. Molloy was awakened by an alarm raised by a watchman. But by that time the burglars had fled. It was then discovered that the thieves had thrown out bundles of clothing into a vacant lot, but they only succeeded in carrying off a few articles and a small amount of money. Two of the robbers passed out of the front basement of the adjoining house in the face of the private watchman, who, although armed with a revolver, was too much frightened to intercept them. The residents of the neighborhood complain that they have not sufficient police protection. This precinct, the Nineteenth, includes a vast area, and the police force should be doubled, as the patrolmen now have beats twice as extensive as they should be. The residents also complain that the Police Department seem to devote the greater part of their attention to other portions of the City, and appear to be regardless of the great and pressing demand for a larger force of police to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens in the upper part of the island, where burglaries are of almost nightly occurrence.

New Faces in Old Places.

When William M. Tweed was first brought, on habeas corpus, before Judge Barnard, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, an observant Jerseyman, who had wandered into the crowded court-room, remarked that the people of Gotham were the most accommodating he knew. "And why so?" a listener asked. "Because," said he of Jersey, pointing to an elaborate oil-painting of the fallen "Boss," hanging on the walls of the chamber, "to avoid mistakes they give the public a likeness of the culprit." Had the Jerseyman wandered further through the public offices of New-York he would have seen upon the walls of the people's prosecuting officer—the District-Attorney of New-York County—another picture of William M. Tweed. There now hangs in that office, in the very place formerly occupied by the counterfeit presentment of our prince of swindlers, the picture of another William M.—but his last name is Evarts. Reminiscences of the rule of riot, of a like character, still remain upon the walls of the police stations, the County Jail, in political bar-rooms, and in the offices of some commercial departments, suggesting the query whether it is not time they were removed, (except from the jails and station-houses,) to make room for others suggesting either the downfall of the originals, or, at least, a better condition of morality.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It will be observed with satisfaction that the civil suits against the Ring are to be prosecuted on the original basis, *i. e.*, in the name of the people of the State, and by the Attorney-General and counsel associated with him. We have no doubt that this is the only basis on which a judgment can be obtained that will lie. When TWEED and CONNOLLY robbed the tax-payers, through the transactions of the interim Board of Audit, they were acting under the mandate of the State, and were accountable to the same power which intrusted them with the performance of duties which they so grossly perverted. Then again, the people injured by these robberies were the tax-payers of New-York—some of them already dead, and some of them as yet unborn. The sovereign power of the State is the only protection that can be invoked for a body of citizens, present and future. The Supervisors' suits, begun by O'GORMAN, with the approval of OAKEY HALL, would only have delayed the ends of justice, and helped the culprits to get their present heavy bail greatly reduced. For his promptitude in practically withdrawing these suits, Corporation Counsel SMITH deserves all due praise.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, will, to-morrow, move to suspend the rules of the House, and pass the bill reported by the Committee on Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier transactions. That bill provides for the institution of a suit in equity by the Attorney-General of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of recovering money out of which the people have been swindled by the wholesale transfer of bonds to the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier. It further empowers the Attorney-General to select as codefendants of the suit all persons who have received bonds transferred in their names, without legal equivalent being given. The following section of the bill recalls the familiar adage about shutting the stable-door:

> "SEC. 4. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer."

The general purport of the bill is, however, in the interests of public justice, and as a step toward the legal redress of a great wrong, its passage ought to be provided for, somehow, in the few days that remain to the present Congress.

While apparently running pretty near the brink of anarchy, the Spanish Republic contrives to keep the country from going beyond it. The reported troubles at Barcelona did not, fortunately, lead to violence, and the communistic tendencies of the Spanish artisan stopped short of a revolutionary rally round the red flag. The Republican leaders in Spain have a task before them which will call for the exercise of all the statesmanlike moderation which they possess. The mass of their adherents will expect them to go a good deal further than the conservative majority will be prepared to follow them. Fortunately for the Republic, that majority is split into too many factions to render the opposition of any one of them dangerous. The problem will be to avoid such measures as might tempt Alfonsists, Montpensierists and Carlists to sink their common feuds in a concerted effort to ruin the prospects of democratic government. It may be admitted, however, that such a contingency would be as extraordinary as the circumstances which should lead to it. If there be any foundation for the report of an impending ministerial crisis, it merely shows that the Republicans will be driven into the position of assuming the undivided responsibility for the government of the country, and that the coalition with the most liberal section of the monarchical parties is drawing to a close.

The Irish University bill will probably form the chief battle-ground of parties during the present session of the British Parliament. The cable announces that the Conservative leaders are already engaged in forming their plans of attack. As the Government have succeeded in keeping secret the nature of the provisions of the leading measure on the year's programme, the tactics of the Opposition must be of a very general character. At heart, the Conservatives would doubtless be greatly relieved to have so difficult a subject finally disposed of by a liberal Government. During their previous periods of office, Mr. DISRAELI and his friends found the question exceedingly troublesome, and will not be sorry to have it out of their way when they come into office again. The knot of the difficulty is this: Roman Catholic students in Ireland are practically debarred from taking academical degrees in the national universities. The *Index Expurgatorius* enjoins them against using the works of MILL and others, which form a necessary preparation for taking honors in universities founded and maintained nominally for the good of the entire people. It is to be presumed that the Government will try to take this stumbling-block out of the way by creating an Examining Board, composed of Protestants as well as Catholics, and allowing that board to confer degrees for proficiency in classics, mathematics, and similar subjects dissociated from the researches of modern science and philosophy, whose results the Catholic Church has anathematized. At least it is hard to imagine any other way in which the difficulty can be met.

We print in another column a bill drafted by a gentleman who desires to show the public of New-York the means of striking at the root of the street-car difficulty. That bill aims at doing what has been successfully performed in other countries, viz., securing a seat for every passenger in a street-car, and providing penalties to prevent overcrowding. The author of the bill believes that cars enough could be run to accomplish this object, on every route in this City, since none of these roads are situated so that the companies could not double the number of cars at present run upon them. On the score of expense, our correspondent is equally decided, basing his conviction on the fact that street railroad stock cannot be bought at par, but is quoted all the way from 125 to 200. The subject is one which will stand discussion, but there will probably be but one opinion among people who ride in street-cars as to the correctness of our correspondent's statement that the companies "are grossly imposing upon a patient and plundered public to fill their own pockets."

Of the $5,500,000 of public money included in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, New-York State is down for about $600,000. The deepening of the channel at Hell Gate and other East River improvements require $225,000, and the improvement of East Chester Creek demands $25,000. Other works on the lake harbors and harbors on the Hudson River account for $346,000. The bill is being discussed, item by item, and will come up again for final action to-morrow.

As intimated in THE TIMES of yesterday, a proclamation has been issued for an extraordinary session of the United States Senate on Tuesday, the 4th of March next. It is still probable that the appropriation bills can be completed before March 4, so that a called session of both Houses will not be required.

What Patronage Does in This City.

We print this morning a remarkable letter from a correspondent who has had, perhaps, more experience in the organization of city government than any other of our public men. He has, undoubtedly, in this communication, hit on the source of all our troubles. The great evil at the basis of all misgovernment in this City is the distribution of patronage. Each public official is obliged to be occupied, not in his own business, which is difficult enough, but in distributing places among a crowd of office-seekers, or in recommending another throng of political friends and aspirants for places in other departments.

Take, for instance, the head of the Street-cleaning Bureau. His own peculiar duties are exceedingly complicated and onerous. He is obliged to organize his work so as to remove the ashes and refuse of some 200,000 or 300,000 people in tenement-houses, while no receptacle is provided for them. He is compelled to clean the streets of garbage and offal continually thrown into them. In addition, he must struggle with an enormous quantity of snow, piled up in our thoroughfares. For all this vast work, he has but a limited appropriation and a limited force. It could only be accomplished by a most thorough and systematic organization. Each district of every Ward should have its own complement of street-sweepers and officials, who should give their undivided time to sweeping and cleaning the streets. To accomplish the work thoroughly, the superintendent needs all his time and all his vitality. He ought to have experienced subordinates; he should have officers as well trained as those of a military corps.

We venture to say, however, that the principal part of the time of this gentleman is devoted to hearing applications from politicians and aldermen for places on the street-cleaning force, and that the men he does put upon it have no other qualification for the work than having been the tools of politicians. And of the rest of his time we have equally little doubt that the most is spent in recommending other men, in like manner unfitted, to places in other departments. The same thing is true of our public parks. The time of the superintendents and officials is incessantly employed in attending to applications from persons who have not the smallest qualifications for this employment, and when they are put at work, they will be found to do it imperfectly and awkwardly. The Post-office, from top to bottom, is cursed with this evil of patronage. A large number of the persons engaged in the difficult work of delivering, sorting, and carrying letters, or deciphering addresses, and finding out mistaken ones, have not the slightest skill or experience in the business. They are put there merely to oblige political patrons, and they will be turned out to please others. The whole public will suffer from their blunders; but such blunders must continue while the system continues. Even the heads of the Post-office Department itself are compelled to spend a great deal of their time, which ought to be devoted to their arduous public duties, in dispensing patronage or recommending patronage.

The Department of Public Works is a great bureau of patronage. Men are sent there continually from every politician of the City to find situations. Half of the energy of the department is consumed in replying to these incessant demands. As our correspondent well states, many of our public men in New-York are compelled to keep one or more secretaries, whose sole duty it is to answer applications for places, or to write letters of recommendation for others. There seems to be a vast multitude in this City who live continually from hand to mouth on the chances of getting office. These men are found almost worthless in private business, and they are imposed incessantly upon the long-suffering public.

If we would ever have a reform in City government, if we would enjoy clean streets and unimpeded traffic and healthy conditions in this City, if we would have well-managed parks, suitable docks, convenient transit, and all the thousand blessings that a well-govered metropolis ought to have, we must begin at the bottom and do away with this vicious system of patronage. There can be no good municipal organization while offices are given as party rewards. London has learned that, especially in her post-office administration, and not a man in all the vast number of post-office officials is ever placed or displaced for political reasons.

Such a reform we can never have in New-York till civil service reform is introduced. The advantage of an open competitive examination for many of our City offices, would be, not that it would necessarily give us the best men, but that it would keep out the horde of inefficient and corrupt men who now weigh upon the public. And it would, besides, leave the public officials to devote their whole time and energy to their duties, and not to the distribution of places. As long as the public service is considered a reward of party duties, we shall have little good work done in our municipal branches. The public man in this City who should break up, in his own department, this wretched system of patronage would be the greatest benefactor whom New-York has ever possessed.

Progress in Japan.

Each post that comes to us from Japan brings some fresh sign of the swift and wonderful changes with which that Empire is assuming the habits, the culture, and the industrial methods of the West. The ships of the Pacific Mail Company, and of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, are constantly bringing to New-York and London intelligent young Japanese, who come to study the language, the laws, the customs, and the manufactures of leading Christian nations. It is natural that the attention of these enterprising strangers should first be turned to the maritime Powers with which they have had most frequent and intimate, if not always the most pacific, relations. It is equally natural that, if any such change be contemplated at all, the substitution of the English language for the Japanese should be thought preferable to any other. This last innovation—and we are assured that Mr. MORI, as well as others of the best informed among his countrymen, is fully persuaded it will be made—is among the most surprising of which we have any record in history. The Saxons, a conquered people, with infinite difficulty and after centuries of resistance, accepted a composite speech, which to this day is largely composed of their own original tongue; but here we have a race still independent, and probably able to remain so, deliberately proposing, for purposes of commercial and social convenience, to adopt an alien language, and to discard their own vernacular.'

There are, however, reasons for all things, and, with reflection, there will not be lacking reasons for the Japanese revolution. We are all apt to think that the change in that country is taking place, so to say, in a moment. So, indeed, it is; but the causes that have led to the change have been at work for a very long time. Since the visit of MARCO POLO—the first European who, as far as we know, ever visited the Japanese Islands—six hundred years have rolled away; and the people of those islands, naturally quick and sharp, as seems natural to all races who breathe the air of the sea, have been heaping up knowledge of the Christian nations, their strength, disposition, and progress. The Portuguese, as usual, were the first to get a lodgment in Japan, and the Jesuits, as usual, followed them. After this, too, came the customary persecution of the Christians, the reaction from which is probably helping Japan forward in the path of civilization to-day. Driven out of the Empire in 1639, the Portuguese were succeeded, so far as trade went, by the adventurous and thrifty Dutch; and, in spite of frequent interruptions, the more sagacious Japanese of two hundred years ago discovered the advantages of a commerce which their descendants are now disposed to develop to the utmost. MENDEZ PINTO helped to build the railway from Yokohama to Yeddo, as well as the engineers who went out from Europe ten generations after him; for the Japanese, unlike the Bourbons or the Chinese, are willing both to learn and to forget. There have always been, and there are now, reactionary and obstructive elements in that country. The expedition of PERRY, the subsequent treaty of 1854, the opening of the ports to American and British commerce, were all steps that were met by strong opposition. In time, this opposition crystallized into active hostility, and the bold aggressions of the two Princes of NAGATO and SATSUMA, following after the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON and his companions in 1862-3, led to active warlike measures—including the destruction of several Japanese forts and strongholds hitherto believed impregnable—which were, doubtless, strictly essential to strengthen the hands of the party of progress, and pave the way to the present situation. The cross and the sword have preceded the railroad, the telegraph, and the sewing-machine; and what is going on in Japan might have been effected long since in China, but for the manifest radical differences between the capacities and idiosyncrasies of the two peoples.

The great Embassy sent by the Tycoon to Washington, in 1860, was the herald of a new era. There was a struggle against entering upon that era, but the struggle was fruitless. Shrewd men foresaw the result, and there are living both Americans and Japanese, who then foretold that, in twenty years, Japan would be in free commerce with all the world, and would have practically adopted the arts, customs, and appliances of modern Christian civilization. We are now in the midst of that predicted change; and there is no doubt that, possibly restrained now and then by some little waves of reaction, the tide of progress will sweep on until the whole of the foreseen revolution shall have been accomplished. To the United States this interesting and extraordinary movement is of the highest importance. Japan, notwithstanding the intervening sea, is really our next-door neighbor. Ours was the first government to negotiate with her a treaty of comprehensive commercial alliance. The first Japanese Embassy ever sent from home was sent to Washington. America can furnish to Japan more quickly, cheaply, and in greater abundance, most of the commodities not found at home of which she will long have most need. And thus, to add to the satisfaction with which Americans habitually regard the development of industrial activities throughout the world, they have, in the case of Japan, peculiar reasons for rejoicing in her new-born energy.

The Coast Survey.

A serious disaster has just been narrowly escaped by American science, nor is the danger even yet entirely passed. When the subject of the support of the coast survey for the ensuing year came up before the Congressional Committee, an effort was made to have the geodetic work of the survey transferred to the army. The scheme was concocted with profound secrecy, the plans were carefully laid, and when presented it was pushed with great vigor, but thus far, we are happy to say, unsuccessfully. On what precise grounds the movement is based, we have not learned; possibly it is pressed as an economical measure, but more probably it is only a new manifestation of the spirit which inspires certain circles of naval and military officers, who desire to arrogate to their own branch of the public service the control of every important national enterprise.

But any such transfer as that proposed would certainly be a great mistake and misfortune. The character of the work requires that it should be directed and carried on by the highest attainable mathematical and scientific talent, and under the lamented BACHE, and the present distinguished superintendent, PEIRCE, such has always been the case. There is no nation in the world which can show in its public surveys work of a higher order than that of the coast survey during the past twenty years.

The number of our army officers who are anything like competent to take part in the prosecution of such a work, to say nothing of its direction, is extremely small; so that the immediate consequence of a transfer of the coast survey work to military control must be either a great degradation in its quality, or else its prosecution by scientific civilians placed in the false and unjust position of underlings to military officers, often inferior to themselves in everything but military rank—civilians doing the work, (as in the survey of the north and north-western lakes,) while shoulder-straps maintain the dignity, and take the largest portion of the pay and credit.

The army is good in its place—essential indeed—and we shall always advocate liberal measures in its support and management. But to hand over to military control any portion of our civil service, and especially, in a purely scientific work, to recognize military rank as conferring superiority over scientific experience and attainments—this seems to us extremely unwise and unrepublican. If there are army officers who are fitted for geodetic work, by all means let them in future, as has frequently been the case hitherto, be detailed for service on the survey, taking such positions as they are entitled to, but subordinate to the civilian officials charged with its direction.

As to the question of economy, we have not the data for a comparison of the cost of doing the work under military management with that of the present system. We do not believe there would be any gain in this respect, but even should it appear that there is, we should still quote the old proverb—"the best is cheapest." One thing is quite clear—such a change as that proposed, involving the substitution of new and inexperienced men for those who have made the survey their life-work, and the alterations that would be compelled in plans of operation carefully laid out, and already partly accomplished, must be accompanied by enormous expense and waste. The scientific men of the country, without exception so far as we can learn, are bitterly opposed to the movement, and from many of our colleges and higher schools of science, indignant protests are already on the way to Washington. Every man who takes pride in the past achievements and present position of our national science, and feels an interest in its future progress, will, we are sure, add his voice and influence in the same direction.

A Good Report.

The fourth annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts has just been published, and is an interesting and important document. No one can read it with even cursory attention without perceiving the very great service done to the Commonwealth by this body of able and energetic men. Their investigations have already thrown light on some of the most obscure and difficult portions of the railroad problem, while their zeal, tact, and intelligence have worked substantial improvements in the railroad management of their own State. The public is better served, capital invested in railways pays better, there is more harmony among the railroad corporations, and the safety of life and property from accident is greatly secured, by the labors of these Commissioners. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that the powers of the Commissioners are very moderate, and they are very chary of using what they have, or of seeking any extension of them. Not only this, but the commissioners have been able to prove the actual evil of excessive legislation with reference to railway interests, and to prevent much well-intended, but crude action, by the State Government.

Among the duties of the Commissioners, one of the most difficult and delicate, as well as one of the most important, has been the investigation of accidents, and the recommendation to the railroad companies of adequate means to prevent their recurrence. In this department the Commissioners have met with very considerable success. They have proceeded on the theory that accidents cannot be absolutely prevented; that so long as the prevention of them depends on human foresight and vigilance, a certain number of failures in these qualities is inevitable; but that accidents which cannot be prevented may be rendered comparatively harmless. The safeguards against railway disaster consist, according to the Commissioners, in part in the vigilance of employes, partly in the adoption of means to stop a train within a short distance, and partly in the construction of cars in a way to resist the shock of any accident that may occur. At the time of the Revere disaster, in 1871, only a single road in Massachusetts used the train-brake, *i. e.*, a patent brake which the engineer can apply instantaneously to every car. At the close of 1872, thanks largely to the efforts of the Commissioners, the train-brake had been applied to ninety-three locomotives, and to 415 out of 1,015 passenger cars. The report does not, we are sorry to say, also state the extent to which the Miller platform has been adopted, but it gives some most remarkable instances of the marvelous security obtained by the use of that platform, together with solid construction of rolling stock. In one case, a train of five cars was run upon an obstruction with such force that the trucks and running gear were torn from under the cars, and the cars themselves were thrown down an embankment some 200 feet beyond the place where they left the track, yet, owing to the strength of the cars and the Miller platform, the cars were not broken, the passengers were only slightly bruised, and even the glass in the windows was unbroken. In another case, a passenger-train ran into the rear of a freight-train with such force as to destroy the last freight-car, and shatter some eight or ten of the cars in front of it, yet the passenger-cars were substantially uninjured, and no passenger was hurt. If the Commissioners had done nothing but collate and compare such facts as above given, their service to the community would have been great, for they would have demonstrated that railway accidents may be stripped of their greatest terrors.

They have, however, done much more. They have obtained the passage of a general Railway law, which has done a great deal to give tranquillity and genuine vigor to the railroad interests of the State; they have intervened to protect both corporations and the public from ill-advised legislation; they have secured a fair and thorough experiment in cheap trains to and from Boston; they have provided a candid and careful examination of the effect of attempts to regulate railroad charges by law; and they have reported succinctly the main features in the management of railroads in England and on the Continent, with special reference to the part taken by the Government therein. There is much food for reflection in the report for all legislators, for the difficulties in the matter of railway control are much the same all over the country.

Promises to Marry.

It is one of the general complaints of the present day that so many avenues of honest labor are closed to women by male cupidity and prejudice. Nor is the complaint altogether without foundation. There seems no good reason why women should not be permitted to make a living, if they can, in any of the pursuits which men usually follow. Romance and chivalry, indeed, in spite of *Portia* and Mrs. CADY STANTON, do not take kindly to the notion of their divinity stooping to share in the rude wrangles of the forum or the hustings. But if the divinity chooses to descend, with what consistency, in our age of universal freedom, can she be prevented? Nature, besides, regulates all such matters better than any human foresight, and the simple force of competition would speedily confine woman to the occupations for which her capacities fit her.

Undoubtedly there are many branches of industry, now wholly or very nearly monopolized by men, which might be as well or better carried out by women. Masculine greed is even encroaching upon fields hitherto held sacred to the fairer sex. Men are gradually usurping the domains of dress-making and millinery in certain parts of the world. They have arrogated to themselves the arts of the wash-board and the mangle, and a lady, traveling not long since in the East, describes how her summons for the chamber-maid was responded to by a polite Frenchman, who announced grammatically but firmly to his astonished interlocutor, that "he was she." And now there is every sign that still another avocation, which hitherto women only have successfully conducted, will be in turn appropriated by the tyrant man. We refer to the agreeable and lucrative business known as the breach of promise suit.

We showed the other day how a bereaved Connecticut swain had sued his recreant mistress for damages, only to be sentenced by a hard-hearted jury to pay the costs of the rash action. In Europe, however, the innovation bids fair to succeed better, if we may credit a somewhat romantic story from Copenhagen. A wealthy and beautiful Boston lady, some years ago, thoughtlessly complicated the Schleswig-Holstein riddle by marrying a proud but impecunious prince of that distracted Duchy. The husband soon after died, and the widow, in spite of all her efforts, has never obtained recognition from the Danish Court. After long beleaguering the fortress of royal obstinacy from a distance, she finally conceived the bold resolution of coming to close quarters, and last year took up her residence at Copenhagen, accompanied by her sister. The beauty and, perhaps, also the fortune, of the latter, attracted a crowd of admirers—among them a certain Count, who soon appeared to have established himself in the lady's affections. The two lovers were supposed to be formally betrothed, when suddenly the lady, either from feminine caprice or the desire to avenge her sister's ill-treatment, informed her adorer that she had been merely amusing herself with his devotion, and that he might look elsewhere for a wife. The rejected suitor, instead of wasting time in remonstrance or repining, promptly brought suit for breach of promise, and will, it is said, if he proves his case, find substantial consolation in a moiety of the cruel fair one's fortune. His success will thus more than overbalance the Connecticut discomfiture, and we shall see, on all sides, jilted lovers besieging the courts for pecuniary solace and vengeance.

Now this, we submit, is going too far. The breach of promise suit has long afforded to many deserving and virtuous young women a respectable and comfortable, if not a luxurious, livelihood. Their lacerated feelings and blighted hopes have constituted all their little capital in trade, of whose benefits it is thus sought to deprive them. For if men get to having lacerated feelings and blighted hopes convertible into cash, it is obvious that these precious commodities will speedily depreciate, and that even the most intelligent of juries will cease to regard them with other than sentiments of profound disrespect and derision. So, an industry which women have long worked with no little profit and honor will be brought to an ignominious end, and many artless and meritorious virgins, to whom it has afforded a genteel subsistence, will be reduced to the mournful necessity of taking in washing for a living, or even of lecturing on woman's rights. Let us hope that all judges and juries will consider well these cruel possibilities, and sternly repress any attempt of masculine rapacity to take possession of a field of labor which woman has made so peculiarly her own.

The Ministerial Duties of the Commissioner of Jurors.

Our citizens cannot be too grateful for the valuable treasure they possess in the present Commissioner of Jurors. But they would never have fully realized their great advantages if they had not been revealed by the developments consequent upon the Tweed trial.

We are now officially informed that the duties imposed upon that officer are purely ministerial in their character. It is true that the law declares that the jurors for all the courts shall be selected by the Commissioner. It also arms him with powers and assistants to perform that duty. It declares certain qualifications of jurors, clothes him with ample authority to ascertain the persons who are liable to perform jury duty, and in express terms makes him the judge of their qualifications. Common and unlearned people might, in their ignorance, suppose that the power of selection, investigation, and judgment thus imposed were somewhat judicial in their character, and required discretion, intelligence, and sagacity. But they learn from head-quarters that this is an entire mistake, and, in fact, that the duties of this officer are purely ministerial, and such as any clerk can properly perform. As this interpretation comes from an experienced public functionary, who has long held the office, and during the closing years of Tammany Hall's precious administration, has discharged its duties to the satisfaction of the Tammany chiefs, it will be presumptuous in laymen to gainsay it.

Then, how comfortable and soothing is such a construction! As there is no statutory direction as to the source from which this "ministerial" officer shall obtain his lists, how convenient it might be to receive portions of them from Mayor HALL, Boss TWEED, or Controller CONNOLLY, who may, to be sure, be anticipating a little "unpleasantness" from jurors—but then as the Commissioner is a purely "ministerial" officer, what business has he to know anything outside?

The Tweed jury afforded a striking illustration of the fruits of having a commissioner who regards his duties as ministerial only. We are sure that under no other than a "ministerial" administration could a jury have been summoned equal to that immortal body. How else could a juror have been found capable of proposing the arrangement that the names of those jurors who voted for an acquittal should never be divulged? Such moral heroism could only have been arrived at under a "ministerial" commissioner. How else could such a mass of intelligence be gathered in one panel as would have assented to the noble proposal? Such wisdom, is rarely displayed, except by the ostrich who sticks his head into the sand and fancies that his body is invisible.

How can such a proposal be regarded except as affording evidence of a consciousness of guilt? What but supreme weakness could have induced the other jurors to assent to such a proposition? The effect was to cast a cloud upon all the jurors. The whole proceeding was without a precedent. No wonder the jury retired from the Court-house as soon as they were discharged. Let it be understood hereafter that the Commissioner of Jurors is a mere automaton, and that his duties are purely "ministerial."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

THE CITY THEATRES.

With the exception of Mr. Daly's "Roughing It," noticed by us on Wednesday, there has been no new play at the City theatres this week. "Humpty Dumpty" has, indeed, appeared in a new and effective dress at the Olympic, but he is hardly to be set down as a dramatic novelty. "David Garrick" and "Alixe" still continue to divide the talk of the town at Wallack's and the Fifth-avenue; Mr. Florence still acts *Bob Brierly* at Booth's; "One Hundred Years Old" protracts its tenure at the Union-square, and "Leo and Lotos" yet holds the boards at Niblo's. But if there has been little of theatrical moment to call for extended notice there have been during the week some musical events worthy of consideration, which is extended to them below.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The second concert of the Church Music Association took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday last. No concert ever given by the association surpassed this in interest, for the audience was as numerous and as brilliant as ever, the performance as a whole remarkably fine, and in presenting for the first time a great and famous oratorio, the association at once rendered a service to the progress of music, and vindicated their own capacity by one of the severest of tests.

The oratorio of "The Last Judgment," by Spohr, occupies a position in the world of art similar to that of the famous picture, the "Descent from the Cross," by Daniel of Volterra. That painter can by no means be placed among the few—the immortal names in the hierarchy of art—yet this one work of his is counted among the great pictures of the school of Umbria. We cannot place Spohr beside Beethoven, nor even beside his young rival Mendelssohn. His "Fall of Babylon" and others of his works have already been laid aside and forgotten; but the "Last Judgment" holds, and will, probably, keep a position next in rank to that of "Elijah" and "St. Paul."

The works of Spohr have been neglected of late years, both here and elsewhere, to an unjust extent, for he is a great writer, a man whose learning, genius, and legitimate title to the rank of master cannot be questioned. It is curious that he, though a strict musician of the old-fashioned sort, was the man who imported "views" into music. We venture to add that to the extent to which he did so, his music has been damaged. He preferred the "chromatic" to the "diatonic" system, and the result is an undue sadness in his music. There is mannerism, too. You can in a moment recognize a composition of Spohr. It is full of certain plaintive, suffering, extreme sharps and flats, which no one else would use. But it is sure to be beautiful in its way; not so strong but far more melodious than the music of Schumann and the present German writers. He has inspiration, too. We are not going at this time to enter into an elaborate description of the oratorio of the "Last Judgment," of which there is a very just and well-written account in the note which the Executive Committee append to their programme. But if ever a catalogue shall be compiled of the music which, by universal agreement, is declared to be perfect—like the short list of perfect works by painters and sculptors which Ruskin enumerates—there will the quartet, "Blest are the departed," in the second part of the "Last Judgment," be among them. Spohr originated what is called "programme music," that is, music to which a definite meaning is sought to be attached, and which is to be criticised from the stand-point of intention, and not from that of sensuous beauty. His theories have been attacked, of course, but his works have been neglected mainly by reason of what may be called his central position. His period of production was about the middle of the first half of the century. Thus, he was half way between the early death of Mozart and the early splendor of Mendelssohn—half way between the claims of the old and the attractions of the new.

In listening to the "Last Judgment," we are constantly reminded that Spohr was a great violinist and writer for stringed instruments. His best thoughts are always given to and worked out by the orchestra, as witness the elaborate and wonderful descriptive accompaniment to the long bass solo, "The Day of Wrath is Near." An accompaniment so full of varied images and powerful symphonic motives that the singer, unless possessed of great declamatory power, which, unhappily, Mr. Remmerts is not, appears to be reading a catalogue of the pictures which the orchestra displays. Mr. Charles Horsley may be congratulated, in the first place, that he whose earliest compositions are chronicled in the same pages which tell us of the last triumphs of Mendelssohn and the honors paid to Spohr, should now have been able to introduce the best work of the last-named master to a public prepared to receive it from a knowledge of the former. Likewise, that, all difficulties taken into account, the execution was worthy of the subject. Mrs. Imogene Brown was the soprano, and appeared to great advantage. The slight fatigue of voice, sometimes palpable at the rehearsals, disappeared on the evening of the concert. The clearness of her articulation, the certainty and aplomb of her delivery, and the soaring quality of her voice, were all most admirably conducive to the perfection of the performance. Mrs. Brown's duet with the tenor, "Forsake Me Not," (a most lovely piece of writing, with a curious resemblance to one of Marcello's psalms,) was tender, appealing, and devotional in the highest degree, and the cheerful solo in six-eighth time, "All Glory to the Lamb," with choral accompaniment, was correspondingly brilliant. A contralto new to the New-York public appeared in Mrs. Brennan Hensbay, a lady possessed of a fine and well-trained voice, and whose part-singing was especially to be commended. Mr. Franz Remmerts, too, with his deep and resonant bass, was excellent in the concerted music. In fact, the quartets were capital. We doubt whether the tenor, Mr. Leggatt, ever sang so well. The quality of his voice gave all the required sweetness to those chromatic chords of which it was so often, so to speak, the extreme outpost. His singing throughout showed earnestness and careful study. He declaimed the solo, "Jehovah now Cometh," with unexpected force, and gave the sentence, "They fell before the throne," with much tenderness and solemnity.

Long ago the word "ineffective" was launched against Spohr, and we must own that to a certain extent the term is applicable. Accustomed as we are to the tremendous bray of the modern orchestra, and to the varied flights of Italian cavatinas, his solos seem dull, and his treatment of a subject so awe-inspiring as the last great day is comparatively cold and tame. His solos are, some of them, so short that the singer has not time to make any personal impression, and he sometimes commits what must be esteemed the error of beginning a subject in the vocal solo and continuing it by means of the orchestra alone. For example: the long symphony after the solo "Behold the Lamb!" But Spohr probably intended to be something better than "effective." He aimed at wholeness, at making a profound, continuous impression, at taking the mind altogether out of the region of frivolous excitement and vain admiration, and expressing in a beautiful and pathetic manner a devotional feeling of religious trust. In this he surely has succeeded, and it is this purity and nobleness of motive which gives his work its exalted rank and its enduring charm.

AMATEUR OPERA.

Apollo Hall was crowded, on Monday evening, with the friends of the members of the Amateur Opera Club. A nice little proscenium had been erected and painted for the occasion, the performance was a decided success, and the amateurs engaged fairly justified the expectations formed of them. The programme was an ambitious one, comprising two separate acts of two different operas, and a new cantata by Gounod. The latter, "Gallia," is in fact a monody, a funeral hymn, a lamentation by a conquered people. It is not necessary to say that the harmonies are beautiful, and the phrases delicate; but the subject is too real and too sad for appropriate treatment in art. The long, wailing chorus are almost painful, and the voices are dragged up the chromatic intervals in a manner that recalls that staircase in Rome which the penitents are forced to ascend on their knees. This was followed by the first act of Flotow's "Martha," which happily displayed the talents of the club. Some of the pretty, lively choruses were delightfully sung—the freshness and purity of the voices, supported, not drowned, by a small orchestra, being very pleasant to the ear. At the same time, the difference between an amateur chorus, with their music in their hands, and the same chorus standing unassisted on the stage, is perilously great, and there were signs that the four debutantes had gone about their preparations with rather too much lightness of heart. Mme. Guiager's singing of *Martha* was admirable. Her cadenzas and vanishing notes were full of grace and elegance. Miss Antonia Henne's beautiful voice and charming manner told to advantage in *Nancy*. Messrs. Martinez, Reina, and Davis, sang and acted their parts with professional completeness. But, after the ladies, precedence belongs to the tenor. Mr. Millard essayed the part of *Lionel*, and we could not but regret that nature, who often bestows a splendid voice upon a boor, should have been less generous of this gift where there is so much taste, refinement, and true artistic capacity to unite with and display it.

The third act of Mr. Millard's manuscript opera of "Deborah" was then performed, with a success which made us more than ever regret that there is no established opera-house, where the star-system does not prevail, and where such a composition could have a fair trial. Like all his songs, Mr. Millard's opera is characterized by great refinement, fluency, and an extreme delicacy of style. It is thoroughly Italian, is in the highest degree vocal, and aims at the operatic, not the symphonic manner. In fact, it greatly resembles the music of Mercadante. That which we did not expect was the excellence of the work in the musician's sense. The details are all filled in, the orchestration is that of a man accustomed to think in score, there is no thinness, and there are no gaps. All is continuous, flowing—the music, one would say, of an experienced writer. The recitatives are particularly good: they carry the dialogue, which is natural, by means of harmonies which are legitimate and fresh.

The erring lover, *Rodolfo*, was finely personated by Mr. Romeyn. His cavatina, full of impassioned brilliancy, was warmly encored. Mr. Martinez was an artistic villain, and Mr. Davis a hearty *père noble*. Our chief praise, however, belongs to Miss Gaylord, whose *Deborah* was unexpectedly fine in a histrionic point of view.

It is, of course, impossible to come to any reasonable conclusion regarding a new opera from once hearing one act of it. We are unable to say whether the dramatic situations of Mr. Millard's theme are worked up with the requisite force and intensity. But there can be no question that the sweetness and vivacity of the music gave real pleasure to the audience in general, while the scholarly completeness of the score and the purity of the Italian feeling must have been recognized by every musician present.

Home News.

On Feb. 13 and 14 the Gesangverein of [illegible] gave "Der Freischutz" in Richmond. Mlle. Pauline Canissa was *Agatha*, and the local journals are united in extolling her merits as a songstress and an actress....Friday and Saturday Miss Leclercq acted in Milwaukee...."Agnes," with Mrs. Barry as the heroine, was played last week at the Boston Globe....Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., acted in "The Three Guardsmen" at the Boston Theatre....In the Fifteenth District Court in San Francisco, on Feb. 7, Wm. M. States was granted a decree of divorce from Agatha States, on the ground of willful desertion....Miss Neilson acted last week in Providence....Mrs. Chanfrau plays this week in Buffalo....Mr. Booth performed last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Thomas and Rubinstein concerts occurred last week in Chicago....The "Fifth-avenue Combination" were last week at the St. Louis Olympic, and Mr. Dominick Murray was at De Bar's....The Lingard Company acted last week in Detroit....Yesterday, the English Opera Troupe sang in Hartford....Mr. J. E. Owens was last week in Montgomery, Ala....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were at Wood's Theatre....Mme. Janauschek was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Wall's Opera-house, in Washington has been refitted and repaired, and was opened to the public last evening, with a performance of "Rip Van Winkle" by Mr. Jefferson.

Foreign Affairs.

Our London correspondent supplies the summary appended of dramatic affairs in the metropolis: "Every now and then some absurd circumstance reminds us of the existence, in the latter end of the nineteenth century, of a censorship of the English stage, or rather, I should say, of the London stage, for out of London, managers can do as they like. For many years the Lord Chamberlain has laid an interdict on "Jack Sheppard"—a drama founded on Ainsworth novel, in which Mrs. Keeley made the daring highwayman rather too prepossessing, it was thought. A theory was started that the joviality and gallantry of *Jack Sheppard*, *Blueskin*, and the rest of the gang, were corrupting to the youthful mind, and so the play was stopped, and the Lord Chamberlain has refused all applications to suspend his veto. He has allowed the "Artful Dodger," however, free possession of the stage, and he has now licensed a play adapted from the French, in which *Jack Sheppard* and all his friends appear under other names. This piece, an adaptation of "Les Chevaliers du Brouillard," has just been produced at the Queen's. It is called "Old London," and *Jack Sheppard* is known as *Dick Wastrell*, *Blueskin* as *Old Nollekins*, *Jonathan Wild* as *Velvet Grawl*, and so on. *Jack* is not carried off to the gallows at last, as in the original play; but, after many thrilling adventures, receives a pardon from the Crown. Miss Hudson plays the hero, but in rather a dandified way, and very different from Mrs. Keeley's earnestness and vigor. A drama, called "Maggie Dorner," has been brought out at the Olympic. It is the story of a young woman who is persecuted by a villain of a foster-brother. He follows her about, entangles her in suspicious situations, and spreads false reports about her, in order to compel her to marry him. Fortunately, he falls from a balcony and breaks his neck. The only pity is that he does this at the end of the piece and not before it begins. The experiment of translating Girardin's "Supplice d'une Femme" has been tried in London, but not with much success. An old spectacular drama, called "The Cataract of the Ganges," is to be revived with great splendor at Drury-lane. A new play is being written for Mr. Emmet by Mr. Byron. As items of social gossip, I may mention that the Duke of Edinburgh appeared as one of the first fiddlers at a recent concert in the Albert Hall, and is going to play a solo in a week or two."

THE PARIS THEATRES.

Writing from Paris on Feb. 2, a correspondent of the London *Times* says: The worldly interest of the capital has been directed during the past week to the theatres of Paris and the comedy at Versailles. The actors at Versailles, who make greater noise than those in Paris, have afforded a not unexpected spectacle. They make speeches which are as long as those of the Homeric heroes, and the insults they scatter exceed those which were launched by the besiegers of Troy against their enemies. As this performance is renewed upon the occasion of each new report issued by the Committee of Inquiry, the public begin to find that it is the same piece which is played each time, the characters only being shifted. The theatres of Paris, on the contrary, vary their performances, and it is agreeable to state that the changes are for the better. Up to the present time French authors have been expending the stock of pieces which remained in their hands since the beginning of the war, when theatrical enterprise was rudely checked. It is for that reason that we have again seen pieces produced which are humiliating to French self-respect, and which bear the seal of that scandalous levity at which foreigners are so shocked, but which does not prevent them from coming to Paris to applaud the plays which they thus condemn, for it must be remembered that if the "Timbale d'Argent," which has at last disappeared from the bills, ran for 200 nights, it was not Frenchmen alone who filled the theatre of the Bouffes. But the new pieces which have lately been announced seem happily to indicate a greater degree of respect for the audiences and more moral tendencies on the part of the authors. At the Bouffes the "Timbale d'Argent" has been succeeded by "La Petite Reine," an operetta which a respectable woman may acknowledge to have heard without feeling ashamed, and which, in addition to a modest libretto, possesses charming light music, the airs of which can be sung without conveying any suggestions of cancan dancing. The Vaudeville has produced "Les Petits Oiseaux," which might safely be played in a young lady's school, but which is none the less a charming piece, and very successful. The "Péché Véniel," played at the same theatre, is not quite so unobjectionable; but it is in verse, and very good verse too, so that the manner may to some extent excuse the matter. The Théâtre Français, the Odéon, and other theatres have ventured upon tragedy, and fashionable society, which, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, fills the house devoted to Molière, applauds the noble verse of Corneille and Racine. A one-act piece in verse, "Les Ouvriers," by M. Eugène Manuel, has also been reproduced, being a logical demonstration of the necessity of inspiring workmen with a love of order, of labor, and wholesome reading. This piece, which has been crowned by the Académie Française as a properly directed and moral dramatic work, first saw the light under rather exciting conditions. It was represented for the first time between the arrest of Rochefort at Belleville and the assassination of Victor Noir at Auteuil, and, as at that disturbed period it preached patience to the workmen, then in full revolt, it was the workmen who listened least to it, and it was those for whom it was not written who supported it by their applause. To-day honest workmen, who are beginning to understand that they have been often misled by empty theories, and are seeking for sensible counsels, take their seats in the *parterre* of the Théâtre Français, and lead the applause when *Marcel*, the hero of the piece, inculcates patience, courage, and honesty. But it must not be imagined that French gayety has abandoned its rights. Pieces of a lighter character continue to be an essentially Parisian production, only the gayety is of a decent kind, and really proves that recent events have not failed to leave serious and lasting traces. Offenbach himself—the modern father of light-hearted music, who has long been regarded as the *chef d'orchestre* of French joviality—Offenbach himself has written an original work, brisk and joyous, with a libretto from which nothing need be excised even when produced before the best company; and the Variétés, on Wednesday, gave a first representation of "Les Braconniers." One must have lived long in Paris to comprehend fully what struggles, solicitations, and efforts are implied in those two words, "first representation," especially when they refer to a piece by Dumas, Sardou, Offenbach, or bearing any of the names which have for a long time enjoyed the privilege of exciting public curiosity and guaranteeing success. There are hundreds of persons in Paris who are incapable of any serious work, or of performing any remarkable action, and yet whose names are known as among the most eminent of the period, solely because the day following any first representation they are mentioned in the newspapers as having been present. It is certain that it is not without very great efforts that they continue to maintain that celebrity, and one may well conceive how much trouble and persistency is required to be able regularly to be present at what is called "*une première*." There are no stratagems of which they will not avail themselves, no platitudes before which they will recoil, in order to assist at a *première*. The author, the principal actors, the director of the *claque*, the manager of the theatre, all are hunted down for a fortnight before. All sorts of schemes, lawful and even unlawful, are adopted. Great ladies invoke the intervention of ministers and ambassadors to obtain for them the distinction of appearing among the privileged spectators at a *première*. Others attend because for generations they have been known to be present at all first representations, and authors and managers believe that success would fail them were they to be absent at a *première*. Some of these *habitués* belong to a bygone period. No one can tell when they first began to patronize first representations. Under all changes of management and State politics their names have appeared in the list of those present at *premières*, and no one ventures to depart from that tradition. They have their specified places, they arrive at the rising of the curtain, and they disappear at its fall. When they enter they are received as so many fetiches without whom the play would be incompleted. Their toilet sometimes dates back to a period the fashions of which they alone have preserved. When they are missed from one of these dramatic solemnities no one thinks or says that they have been unable to obtain places, or have declined to come, or are ill; but it is said simply that they are dead, and that is true. The first representations are not at all like ordinary representations. The *parterre* is given up to the Press, and the friends of the author, actors and managers. Every one there knows everybody else. It is known beforehand by whom such a box or stall will be occupied. The journalists who have witnessed the dress rehearsal write their criticisms upon the new piece before coming, and state, without any fear of mistake: "Among the audience we noticed the Comte C, the Marquis D, the painter E, and Mlle. F, who wore diamonds valued at 200,000 francs, lace worth 20,000 francs, and false hair which cost 2,000 francs." Only according to the piece and the theatre a certain portion of the public changes, while another portion remains unchanged. At the *première* of Offenbach's "Braconniers" the variable public was not the same as at the *première* of Belot's "Drame de la Rue de la Paix," which was produced last night at the Ambigu Comique. The "Braconniers" is a lively piece, with exhilarating music; the "Drame de la Rue de la Paix" is a sensational piece, in which love, assassination, and detective skill inthrall the spectator's attention.

A Chinese Murder.

A murder of the most horrible nature was perpetrated at Soochow, a few days ago, says a Shanghai paper. The whole affair gives us an insight into some of the customs prevalent among this strange people, and shows us what Chinese guides are capable of doing when they think their rights and time-honored customs have been outraged. It appears that the gold-beaters of Soochow have it, among other old-established customs, that a master gold-beater can only engage one apprentice at a time, and this is even limited to large shops only. An apprentice of this craft is bound for three years, and only after the expiration of this time can the master employ another one. The object is to keep the number of craftsmen within certain bounds, and so to guard against a decrease of their present high wages, about 7,800 cash per diem. A master gold-beater and head of the guild lately ventured to break this established custom by employing an apprentice before the time of the old apprentice had expired. This roused the members of the craft, and they opposed. The master gold-beater carried his case before the magistrate, who decided that, notwithstanding the old custom, more than one apprentice could be employed; but advised, for the sake of peace, and in consideration of the prejudice of the workmen against it, that this should not be done too often. The workmen of the craft were not satisfied with this decision, and tried by all means in their power to make the head of the guild desist from taking a second apprentice. He, however, on the strength of the magistrate's decision, would have his own way, and, as he was threatened by the workmen, asked assistance from the Yamen to protect him. The workmen at last invited him to come to their public hall to talk matters over. He went, accompanied by some Yamen runners to protect him. Having arrived at the guild-hall, some 120 men were found assembled there who, after having pushed the Yamen runners out, closed the doors. All efforts on the part of the Yamen people to gain an entrance were useless; they were told by the workmen inside that no one but the magistrate himself would be admitted. The Yamen runners, hearing the cry of "Murder!" by the master gold-beater whom they had accompanied to the hall, and being unable to effect an entrance, ran to the magistrate. This officer at once hurried to the hall, and readily gained admittance. But what must have been his astonishment when he entered! A horrible sight met him. A man naked and already dead was bound to a pillar, covered from head to foot with wounds caused by the teeth of human beings. The magistrate at once had the doors shut to prevent the culprits from escaping, and now called a child of the doorkeeper of the hall, who had witnessed the horrible scene, to tell him how it happened, and to point out the ringleaders. The child then, after pointing out the ringleaders, gave the following account: After the workmen had assembled in the hall and the master gold-beater arrived, they first pushed out the Yamen runners, as already stated above. Having shut the door, they stripped their victim and bound him to a pillar. He was now informed by the crowd that they had determined to kill him for breaking the customs of the craft, and that each person there would bite him until dead. Any person refusing to join in this horrible scene would be killed in the same way. They now all set upon the unfortunate person bound to the pillar, biting him over his whole body till dead. When the magistrates arrived, these savages had just finished their devilish work, not having yet had time to wash the blood off their mouths. Four of the ringleaders were secured, and are now awaiting their trial. Most Chinese think they will not be convicted for murder, as the Chinese laws do not provide any death punishment for biting a person to death. Horrible as this affair is, the account of it is told in Soochow from one to another, with a gusto and grin over the whole face, as if it had been a capital joke that had been played. There seems to be no feeling in them; they are hardened, having got used to such scenes, thanks to their paternal Government.

GENERAL NOTES.

Iowans estimate that six acres of corn will run a cooking-stove a year.

Kansas City, Mo., complains of the delay caused by the referrers and deferrers of its City Council.

Trenton, N. J., fears that it has a fire-bug, and that he is attempting to gratify some personal vindictiveness.

The backbone of this Winter has been broken more frequently than that of any other Winter on record.

The New-Hampshire Republicans will commence campaign speaking early this week, and keep it up until election.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* is moved by recent exhibitions to exclaim, "How easy to be independent and growl."

St. Louis will call the new hotel, built on the site of the old Lindell, the Ames House, but it is in honor of a dead citizen.

A boy has won the reward and medal offered by the Nebraska State Board of Horticulture for tree-planting. He set out 980 trees on the day appointed.

Recording the death of a child, a country exchange says that "it had just reached that age when a child becomes deeply interesting to the parents," but, unfortunately, it does not tell us just what that age is.

A railroad conductor down East was so affected by the sight of the dead body of one of his brakemen, that he declared that he would never run on a railroad again, and took the next train to Boston. The statement is a little indefinite.

The vote in Indiana on Tuesday on the constitutional amendment, whereby the State is forever prohibited from assuming any debt on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal, was very light, but the amendment is apparently ratified by a large majority.

A Pittsburg clergyman borrowed the free railroad pass of one of his parishioners, the other day, but the inquisitive conductor spoiled all the pleasure of his journey by inquiring if he were the person whose name it bore, and, on being told, taking up the pass.

A social party at a private house in Lexington, Ky., were startled a few nights ago by seeing an empty bottle standing on the table start off of its own accord, and waltz around the decanter. Although the bottle was empty, it is insisted that the company were all sober.

They tell of a woman, the fourth wife of a New-Hampshire man, who, while making a tour of her new home, discovered a pair of wooden horses in the attic, and asked her husband's little boy what they were for. The boy promptly replied, "O, father keeps those to put his wives' coffins on."

Ex-Gov. Seymour has been taking a ride around Savannah, Ga., and the *Republican* says that "being a great lover of dendrology, he was greatly pleased with the wierd and antique oaks, with interlacing arms, from which depend the gray moss that lends such an exquisite grace to the whole."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has discovered and interviewed an old man worth $260,000, who lives alone and in great apparent destitution in a tumble-down story and a half house, in Michigan-street, that city. He is often fed and sheltered by persons much poorer than himself, who believe him nothing more than a mendicant.

The death is announced of Mrs. Frances Greenleaf Sparrow, wife of Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, Professor and Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. Mrs. Sparrow was a niece of Dr. Noah Webster, sister-in-law of the late Bishop Philander Chase, and aunt of Bishop Kip, of California, and of the wife of Bishop Burgess.

The sedate members of the Missouri Legislature are shocked to find that they have passed highly eulogistic resolutions to the memory of a deceased fellow-member, when that gentleman is alive and well. The fact was first ascertained by the committee appointed to attend the funeral, who, on proceeding with great solemnity to the home of the departed, found him disposing of his dinner in a most spirited and hearty manner.

The female school-teachers of Detroit, Mich., have appealed to the people for an increase of pay. The minimum now is $300, and the maximum $425 per year, and they pathetically say that often heretofore when they have asked relief from the Board of Education they have been told that they were powerless, and have turned back to do good work, heart-sick and weary, hoping for the dawning of a brighter day.

The most persevering German in the country is now in Terre Haute, Ind. Thirty-eight years ago he wooed a young girl in the fatherland, but was rejected. He did not despair, nor did he marry, and at last, he has succeeded in winning her, and in a few days, no longer young, they are to be united in the city named. She, on her part, has shown perseverance in another direction, as the German will be her third husband.

A Nevada miner received recently a letter from his brother, saying that he had had a terrible dream, in which the miner seemed to be badly injured by the caving in of a mine. The letter annoyed the miner very much, and during the next twenty-four hours, when in the drift, he was very uneasy. But no accident occurred, and he regained his composure. The night following, however, the earth fell upon him and injured him, just as his brother had observed in his dream and described in his letter.

How a Switch-Tender Saved his Life.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 15.

A singularly narrow escape from harm was witnessed in the Boston and Albany passenger yard early this morning. A switch-tender named Douglas, employed in the freight department, was on his way to breakfast, crossing the network of rails in the rear of the station, when he suddenly found himself hedged in between three moving trains and engines and directly in front of a switching engine that was rapidly approaching him. There was no time for a successful retreat, and no opportunity to safely dodge his impending fate. Quick-witted, however, he at once perceived his only alternative, and availed himself of it. Dropping flat, face downward, between the rails, he took the fearful risk of allowing the swiftly moving "shifter" to pass over him, to the amazement of his fellows, who were using every device of lung and sign to prevent a shocking experience before their eyes. The man's decision and courage fortunately proved his means of exemption from immediate annihilation. To the astonishment of all he emerged unharmed, with the exception of a slight scratch on one arm, and received the warm congratulations of his comrades.

The United States Minister to Mexico.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 17.

For some weeks past we have had knowledge of a contemplated change in the Mexican Mission, but have not thought best to make any premature announcement on the subject. Since, however, it has become a matter of newspaper comment we may say that the President has decided to offer that position to Col. John W. Foster, of Evansville. The numerous friends of Col. Foster will be pleased to hear of this recognition of his political services and personal merits. In view of our present and prospective relations with Mexico, it is a very important post, but no one who knows Col. Foster will question his ability to fill it to the entire satisfaction of both Governments. The appointment will, of course, involve the recall of Hon. T. H. Nelson, who, having served the country acceptably for about eight years, probably feels the necessity of some repose, and will rush gratefully into the ranks of private life.

Something Rare Now-a-Days—A Good Word for a Legislature.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Feb. 13.

It is now pretty certain that the Legislature will have done its work, and be ready to adjourn on Thursday next. Despite the predictions of those who were swift to believe and prophesy otherwise, the tedious and responsible labor of the adjourned session has been dispatched rapidly, discreetly, and well. Economy has been in all things followed to a rigid rule, and the greatest amount of good legislation accomplished in the shortest possible time. No legislative body in our State has ever made a better record than this one has made this Winter, nor has the State ever been better or more faithfully served. Many harsh things were said of this body, last Winter, some of which were deserved. Let simple justice be done it now.

FINE ARTS.

The Chapman Collection of Oil and Water Colors—Notes.

A very choice collection of oil and water color pictures, the property of Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn, has been on exhibition at the Leavitt art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway, during the week, and has attracted a good deal of attention. We have seen few private collections of greater merit than this. All the pictures have been selected by the owner with a view to their actual value as works of art, a number of them are quite new and have never been exhibited before, while among them are specimens by young and rising men, who are evidently destined to make their mark in the world of art.

The catalogue, which by the way is quite a novelty, being illustrated by photographs of the principal pictures in the collection, comprises 175 paintings, representing such artists as Diaz, Ziem, Perrault, Merle, Stammel, Stevens, Ed. Frere, Caraud, Koek-Koek, Henrietta Ronner, Von Seben, Sebes and David Col, and of the English school, Geo. Armfield, H. J. Boddington and William Shayer, with a sketch by Birket Foster. F. E. Church, T. L. Smith, William Hart, George Hall, S. Coleman, S. R. Gifford, and A. B. Durand, from all of whom there are good specimens, may be considered as fair representatives of our own school of painting.

Among the best works in the collection is Stammel's "Love and Art." An old and evidently wealthy gentleman is critically examining a picture by a young artist, with the aid of an eye-glass, while his young and beautiful daughter is slyly giving a token of her affection to the artist himself behind the high back of her father's chair. The principal figure is that of the old gentleman, and on this the artist has bestowed unusual care. The color is rich and pure, the light and shade most effectively managed, and the expression wrought up to a point beyond which art can scarcely go. David Col's "Hard to Convince" is of cabinet size, and, to our thinking, one of the best of this artist's works ever sent to this country. Two old men, a dealer in wine and his customer, we suppose, are standing in a cellar, and the latter is trying, by word and gesture, to convince his friend of the truth of some assertion he has made. The wine-dealer is coolly incredulous, but open to conviction, and smiles shrewdly and knowingly, as if he could an' he would demolish all the other's arguments by a word. The two figures are well contrasted, one sturdy and vigorous, the other frail and attenuated, and the expressions are capitally brought out. P. W. Sebes, a name new to us, is well represented by some four or five works, the best of which, perhaps, is "Waiting for Papa." Sebes' pictures are distinguished by good drawing and graceful composition, and give evidence of something better to come. In Meisel's "Secret Letter," we have a peasant girl who has received a letter from her lover, and with her head against the wall and surrounded by her pots and pans, she devours its contents. This is certainly a very careful study of humble life and its surroundings, showing more feeling than such subjects usually do. "The Last Resort," by Duplessy, a poor widow offering her wedding-ring to a money-lender, is a very carefully-painted composition. The sadness of the woman's face and the look of contempt on that of the old usurer are finely worked up. The gloom of the apartment in which the scene takes place, with its wonderful collection of odds and ends—old helmets, violins, swords, rich garments, a spinning-wheel, and a crucifix—lends additional interest to the subject. Kaltemoser's "Rebellious Patient," a small and very pallid child, who is obstinately refusing to take the dose of medicine the grandmother holds out to him, having evidently had some experience in that way already, in spite of his tender years, is a very notable work—one of the best of its kind, we should say, in the collection. Kaltemoser, we believe, is a very young man, and his works are not known here, but if this be a fair specimen of them, he should soon become a favorite. Zimmerman's "Torn Shirt," another domestic incident, is also well worthy of notice. Agapit Stevens, a brother of Alf. Stevens, is represented by two good pictures, his "Expectation" being the best. Though somewhat in his brother's style, it still has a charm of its own. The face of the figure, in half light, is admirably painted, and is both tender and expressive. C. J. Grips, of Brussels, a name also new here, has three pictures in the collection. "The Good Housewife" and "Stolen Sweets" are both excellent, most carefully finished, and showing considerable power. The color, too, is unusually pure. Henrietta Ronner, whose studies of animal life are almost equal to those of Rosa Bonheur, is represented by a picture recently finished, in which a white cat is bringing a bird to her young family. It is painted with great strength and truthfulness. In connection with this class of subjects, we may notice Geo. Armfield's studies of canine life. Here are the two pictures rendered famous by the engravings made of them, "Great Expectations" and "Blighted Hopes," and a larger work entitled "A Difference of Opinion." There are few artists who have more closely studied the subjects to which he has devoted himself, than Armfield has. His compositions are always truthful, good in color, and strong in expression, and show honest, careful, work, and though he never rises above a certain level, yet he never descends below it.

Passing on to the landscapes, we find an early picture of the late Mr. Kensett, two choice bits by Wm. Hart, and several by T. L. Smith, an artist of rapidly increasing reputation. His "Woods in Autumn," and "View in the Adirondacks," have heretofore claimed notice. Both are admirable studies of woodland scenery, both painted directly from nature, as we know, and both showing a high degree of technical skill, combined with purity of color and a real feeling for the sentiment of the grand old forests so rapidly passing away. Mr. Frederick E. Church's "Passing Shower," a view of some portion of New-York, if we mistake not, is a fair example of his earlier style. Thomas Doughty (deceased) has two good pictures on exhibition, and Thomas W. Marshall a view of Coblentz, with a fine silvery light on the water.

From the English school there is a large and good specimen of Boddington, "The Fisherman's Home," showing great power and feeling. It is seldom that this artist's works are seen here. Henry Shayer has a very charming work, a view in Epping Forest. The foliage of the noble old trees is finely painted, and the light falling through them most artistically managed. This is altogether a very masterly work. Of the Munich school Nepfner's "Birch Woods in Spring" is an admirable example.

A very strong and good water-color, by Howse, of London, and a charming little drawing by Birket Foster, will also claim attention.

The entire collection is advertised for sale on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. The usual announcement that the sale will be "without any reserve whatever," we happen to know, in this case, is no mere form of words, but a fact. The collection will be absolutely sold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are glad to hear that a number of pictures have been promised by artists as a contribution for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Townley. Mr. Reinhart, of Dodworth's building, Broadway, has charge of the matter, and to him all contributions should be sent. It is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in sending in the pictures promised.

At the recent sale of Theophile Gautier's pictures in Paris, a portrait of Rembrandt brought 8,200 francs; an interior by Ostade, 8,500; an interior by Teniers, 15,000 francs; Ruysdael's "Oakwood," 18,000 francs; Knaus' "Mutterglück," 15,010 francs, and a picture by Alf. Stevens, 8,500 francs.

A gentleman who has made a very close study of the celebrated picture by Holbein, "The Two Ambassadors," is of opinion that the object in the painting, which has been supposed by some to represent a roll of parchment and by others the bones of a fish, is intended to portray a human skull, distorted by being seen in a concave mirror.

A Scientific Experiment in the Paris Catacombs.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "Capt. Denarouse is proving to the *savans* that if miners henceforth perish from chokedamp it will not be through the fault of science. His demonstrations to this effect are made in the Catacombs, under the Rue d'Enfer. The theatre of his experiments is a space formed by the intersection of two low galleries propped up with squat freestone pillars, and lined with skulls and tibias. These details are rendered visible by the light of flaring torches, such as one sees in the Bercy wine vaults. In the centre of the opening stands a large glass box, or rather chamber, which might have been borrowed from the managers of the Brighton Aquarium. Its inmates are not fishes, but a lordly dunghill cock, very proud of his scarlet throat decorations, and a rabbit which might be taken for an emblem of unintelligent vacillation and timidity. At the extremity of the glass chamber, farthest from the seats provided by Capt. Denarouse for those who wish to look on at his experiments, lies a tin cylinder, closed at both ends. An india-rubber tube is inserted into the cylinder, of which more presently. When the performance is about to commence a few more torches are lighted. A man dressed like a miner then comes forward, enters the glass chamber, which is closed on him hermetically, and then proceeds to work with a pickax, to the evident annoyance of the cock and the bewilderment of the rabbit. He has on his back a tin box shaped like a knapsack, and fastened to his breast a little lantern, with very powerful reflectors. As he stoops, we observe that his nostrils are shut by means of a spring resembling the central part of a pair of spectacles. We also see that he holds in his mouth a bone tube, from which proceeds another of gutta percha, ending in the knapsack. The man is in nowise embarrassed with this apparatus. He tears up the ground and moves about heavy blocks of freestone, crawls on his hands and knees, and acts as if he were in a mine instead of in a glass chamber in the Catacombs. While he is so engaged, the Captain explains that the knapsack is a sort of gasometer, containing a supply of vital air, and that the big cylinder contains a reserve fund. He then turns a cock, which he says is to fill the glass chamber with carbonic acid gas. Before many minutes elapse, the vainglorious bird shows signs of physical discomfort, turns blue at the wattles, loses his lordly air, flaps his wings languidly, droops, goes off into a faint, and gives up the ghost. The rabbit's struggles for life are more convulsive, and his kicks go on for a longer time. While death thus invades the chamber, the miner works away, not minding the poisonous gas. His lamp, which also communicates with the knapsack, continues to burn bright, though four torches in the glass room have gone out for want of oxygen. The moment the light in it grows dim, the man understands that he must draw upon the reserve fund of vital air, from which he replenishes his portable gasometer. Hydrogen and oxygen gas are next turned in upon him. But he is not hurt by the inflammable atmosphere, for the flame of his lamp cannot come in contact with it. The whole contrivance is so simple, that one wonders it was not long ago invented. Capt. Denarouse's miners' knapsack was first suggested to him by the diving-bell, which, he flatters himself, his apparatus will supersede."

M. About on French and Italian Catholics.

One of the Paris correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: M. Edmond About, who is back in Paris, is giving us another instalment of "La Question Romaine" in the *XIXme Siècle*. This morning he alluded to a colored photograph of Pius IX. leaning on the arm of Victor Emmanuel, which he saw in a paper-shop in the Corso, and which excited no ill-feeling on the part of Italian Catholics, though a French bishop would have cried scandal at the sight and have driven his theological fist through the window. M. Edmond About then says that there is a belief abroad that Pontiff and King will really make friends, and the Holy See become reconciled with the Italian monarchy, and this in spite of the difficult and intractable character of the present tenant of the chair of St. Peter. What prevents this reconciliation now is that the Pope is sustained by the hope of foreign intervention, and still counts in a dreamy way on the aid of French bayonets. The writer then gives an interesting and amusing analysis of the French and Italian Catholic. He says: "I enter the Assembly at Versailles and I seize between my forefinger and thumb one of those honorable deputies of the Right who provisionally represent the majority of France. If we examine him closely, not as he wishes to appear, or he believes that he is, but such as nature and circumstances have made him, we find him a clerical skeptic. He does not believe; he has no recollection of believing since his school-days in the dogmas, mysteries, miracles, and all the fictions guaranteed by the Catholic Church; but respect, good breeding, and, above all, fear have enrolled him in a party which employs religion as a drag. This mythology which he smiles at with his friends, is good enough for his wife and children, and especially for the people. He wishes the people to have faith, because the menace of eternal chastisement costs less than the gendarmerie; he desires to see the poor consoled with the hope of a better life, which will render them less exacting in this. To gain his end he enters into an alliance with Monsignor Dupanloup and his venerable brothers; he marches under their banner, obeys their watchword, and is ready to make any sacrifice to purchase that security which the political neo-Catholicism offers to its partisans. He will hand over public instruction to the clergy; he will subvention monks; he will persecute free thinkers, march in processions, go on pilgrimages; he would even go so far as to vote in favor of a crusade to re-establish the temporal power, if France were not only in convalescence." M. About then goes to Rome, and, like Gulliver taking up a Liliputian, seizes on a member of the Right in the palace of Monte-Citorio, and finds him a fervent, sincere Catholic, who has never breathed anything but the air of faith, and who is imbued with it to the marrow. In fact, there is all the difference in the world between the French and Italian Catholic of the upper classes. In Italy, too, the clergy are allowed freedom of speech, and holy things are, at least to all outward experience, respected, and so are priests in general, though the people do not hesitate to turn the back on prelates who brave the laws of the State and social rights. "I met the Archbishop of Bologna in his carriage," says the writer, "and observed that few people saluted him; he was a prelate who without cause made war on the Government of his country. A few hours afterward I saw a poor vicar pass by with the holy sacraments; not a man remained covered, and most people knelt down in the street. Where religion has retained so much prestige, the priest who is not respected has only himself to blame." The remarks of M. Edmond About are all the more interesting now that some sixty French bishops have petitioned M. Thiers in favor of diplomatic action being taken respecting the suppression of convents at Rome.

An Insane French Officer.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "Commander Gaveau has been removed to the Military Hospital of Val de Grace, where he is under the care of Dr. Collin, an alienist of some repute. It is the opinion of the specialists who have examined him that he has not long to live. A shocking circumstance connected with the brain lesion, from which Commander Gaveau suffers, is that very decided symptoms of it showed themselves at Montpelier a few weeks previous to his appointment as public prosecutor before the Fourth Court-martial. During the siege of Strasburg, in which he served, he was also noted for the wild 'exaltation' of his ideas. Again, in a military prison of Germany he was thrown into a state of frenzy on learning that one of his lieutenants had been promoted by Gambetta to a coloneley. The prominence Commander Gaveau acquired in August, 1871, was due to the impetuous attack made on the Communists entrenched in Montmartre, and the ruthlessness with which he treated the defeated men, women and boys who fell into his hands. He was decorated, promoted, and received an ovation in front of the Assembly on returning from Paris to Versailles, on Whit-Sunday. When nominated to the post of Public Prosecutor, Commander Gaveau had the honesty to say that he feared the state of his head would oblige him to decline that honor; but public opinion, his chiefs reminded him, felt that his appointment would be a guarantee of firmness and energy. Thus the power of life and death was placed in the hands of a man suffering from a lesion of the brain, which had already declared itself in furious mania."

Murder and Suicide in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—A horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minn., on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm and Busen's family. Recently the Grand Jury found an indictment against Ruff and Busen's wife for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last, the neighbors, on going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and on breaking in discovered Mrs. Busen and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat cut. From letters left by both the man and the woman it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escaping from the clutches of the law.

Conundrum.

Why is a plush hat like drawing teeth at Colton's? *Ans.* Because it is not felt.—*Mail.* —*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c.—For sale and hire 300 overcoats and pea jackets: must be sold before March 15. SHEA, No. 427 Broome, one block east of Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

ALWAYS RELIABLE—CENTURY WHISKEY—Ask your physician about it. For sale by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Weak and enfeebled constitutions saved from wreck by using KEARNEY'S BUCHU.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—Certain cure for dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

BOTSFORD—WHITE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, inst., at the bride's residence, by Rev. Samuel Miller, MARCUS D. BOTSFORD, of Providence, Penn., to Miss ANNIE R., daughter of Dr. D. White, of Sherburne, N. Y.

HOPE DOEG—CORLIES.—At Athens, N. Y., on the 20th inst., at the residence of Abraham Lawton, by Friends' ceremony, ALFRED HOPE DOEG to AMELIA CORLIES, both of New-York.

DIED.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, at HARTSDALE, N. Y., SARAH J. CARTER, sister of Rev. Thomas Carter, of Hartsdale, and of Rev. Dr. W. H. Carter, of Passaic, N. J.

Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

DE PUGA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, MANUEL DE PUGA, a native of Spain, aged 87 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 289 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday, 22d inst., KATE E., wife of R. W. Gordon, Jr., and daughter of the late John Montfort, Esq.

Funeral services from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

LEARY.—At sea, on 11th inst., on the voyage from Rio to New-York, DANIEL D. LEARY, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

LYON.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, at Bayonne, N. J., JESSIE, wife of William J. Lyon, and daughter of Francis H. Chichester.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAULDING.—Friday, Feb. 21, ELEANOR, widow of George Paulding, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Charlton-st., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 12 M.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENSON, widow of Walter Stevenson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 495 6th-av., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOBIAS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday evening, Feb. 16, MORRIS TOBIAS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Gettys Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 East 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VINTON.—Feb. 21, at his residence, Stamford, Conn., Brevet Major-Gen. DAVID H. VINTON, U. S. A., aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held in St. John's Church, Stamford, at 11:30 o'clock, on Tuesday, 25th inst. A train will leave the New-Haven Depot at 9:08 A. M.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, aged 88 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 23d inst., from his late residence, No. 14 West Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock.

WILSON.—At Kingston, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 20, after a short illness, ANN CLARK TEER, widow of Jonathan D. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Church, at Kingston, on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

WISWALL.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on 19th inst., SAMUEL WISWALL, aged 68 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday next at 12½ A. M. Trains leave 34th-st. East River, New-York, at 9 A. M.; Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., 9¼ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York in favor of a substantial reform of the City Government, and opposed to the provisions of the charter now pending before the Legislature, which do not promise to secure such a result, will be held at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES M. BROWN.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

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ART SALE.

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock. Among the paintings are choice examples by Verboeckhoven, Caraud, Schaefels, Perrault, Col, Boddington, Damschroeder, Von Seben, Thayer, Stammel, Ziem, Thorn, Koek-koek, Meyer Von Bremen, Zimmerman, Church, S. R. Gifford, T. L. Smith, Durand, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, David Johnson, Doughty, Colman, &c., &c.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, "STRAUSS' DANCE MUSIC" for violin and piano; price, $1; contains Strauss' best waltzes, polkas, &c., well arranged for these two instruments; Ditson & Co.'s "Gems of Strauss," (piano,) now in the fourteenth thousand. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

POLITICAL.

REFORM ASSOCIATION.—THE EXECutive Committee and members of the above Association are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, to co-operate with the meeting called by the Committee of Seventy, and to take such measures in regard to the proposed charter for this City as the interest of a thorough reform in the Municipal Government requires.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

OSW. OTTENDORFER,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN H. STRAHAN,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
MEYER STERN,
R. C. ROOT,
J. D. WILLIAMSON,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
J. M. BUNDY,
HENRY CLAUSEN, JR.,
PATRICK McELROY,
HENRY NICOLL,
THOS. C. FREEBORN,
C. A. FLAMMER.

JOHN FOLEY, Chairman Executive Committee.
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D. Devotional meetings for young men on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. ASH WEDNESDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, trance speaker, lectures TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on *Spiritualism*. Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 2½ P. M.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Revival-meetings every evening during the week. Come and welcome.

ATTORNEY METHODIST P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; ANNIE E. SMITH will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

A HALL TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—APPLY TO R. SOMERVILLE, NO 62 5TH-AV.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Lecture in the evening on *The Second Tour of Galilee.* Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector in the morning; subject—*Woman's Work in the Church.* In the afternoon, children's church service; subject of sermon—*Job, the Hero of Patience.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Demetrius, the Silversmith;* evening subject—*The Bible.* All are invited.

BEDFORD-STREET PRAYING BAND. Mr. THOMAS SHERWOOD, leader, will conduct the services at Beekman Hall M. E. Church, East 60th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach on ASH-WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The first sermon of a special Lenten course will be preached by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island. Subject—*The present low standard of personal holiness, and the causes of it.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics,* in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING. EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Subject—*The Glory of Young Women.*

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, (Episcopal,) 31st-st., west of 2d av.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. E. SOLLIDAY WIDDOWER, will preach in the EVENING on *The Tendency of Rationalism to Subvert the Truths of the Gospel.* Seats free.

COME TO ZION.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel in the Great Day of Jezreel.*—Hosea i, 11.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, on *God's Discipline.* Evening Lecture to Young People. Subject—*Dress.*

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST. near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and 7½ in the EVENING. All are cordially invited

DIVINE SERVICE EVERY LORD'S Day at the usual hours in the parish church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts. Sittings free, with the accustomed offertory.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Come and see what is worth seeing.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th-av. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING. Baptisms at the close of evening service. Revival meetings every evening next week.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. ELIHU GRANT, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All the seats are free: strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the New Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. All made welcome.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av., west.—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS will repeat his lecture on *Music and the Fine Arts,* SUNDAY EVENING. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. The public cordially invited.

H. P. BLAKES WILL ILLUSTRATE the Spirits' power at Union Hall, corner Grove and 4th sts., Jersey City, at 3 and 8 P. M.

LENTEN SERMONS.

A special course of Lenten sermons will be preached at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th-av., above 45th-st.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during Lent, at 8 P. M., as follows:

Feb. 26—Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D.—*The Present Low Standard of Personal Holiness and the Causes of It.*
March 5—Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.—*The Master's Highway.*
March 12—Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D.—*Public Worship a Sacrifice.*
March 19—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.—*The Suspense and Restoration of Faith.*
March 26—Rev. J. D. NEWLIN—*Confessing Christ.*
April 2—Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D.—*The Judas Kiss.*
April 9—Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D.—*Confirmation.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—There will be preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. C. MORGAN. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—JOHN WEISS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Idea of Hereafter.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT Nature. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in this course at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mountains.*

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Come, and welcome, to all our meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven, Where is it?* Seats free; all cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH. —MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, *Illustrated Lecture on Yosemite and Big Trees, Palestine and Egypt,* by Prof. BENJ. P. WORCESTER.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN NORTH aisle, of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,905 Post-office.

REV. GEORGE T. DOWLING, OF Providence, the son of the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. The young people are specially invited to hear this popular young minister. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach in the FORENOON.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at Steinway Hall THIS MORNING, at 10½. Subject—*The Special and General Providences of God.* EVENING, at 7½; another talk with young men about religion. Devotional meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings, in Rev. Dr. Tyng's Chapel, 44th-st., near the Grand Central Depot.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach in the Madison-avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel EVERY FRIDAY EVENING in Lent. The subject of the discourses—*The Seven Deadly Sins.* Hour of service, 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH AT the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av. and 39th-st., this SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—TO-DAY, (Sunday,) Holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M. Free seats. ASH WEDNESDAY, services at 6½ and 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SABINE will preach in the evening.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GRAHAM at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder ANDREW SIMPSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy on the Time of the Second Coming of Christ now at Hand.* All who are interested to hear are cordially invited to attend.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. J. McCOY, of Baltimore, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

THE FOURTH OF A COURSE OF SERmons in aid of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society will be delivered by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., in St Bartholomew's Church, corner of 44th-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Subject—*Christian Charity, its Method and Reward.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the University Chapel on Washington-square, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Province of Light in the Work of Education.*

THE VENERABLE JOHN McLEAN, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Manitoba, in the Diocese of Rupert's Land, will preach at Trinity Chapel on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 7½ P. M.

Y. M. C. A., 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"The Break-Down of Municipal Administration in New-York."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Give me leave to point out that the defects of administration under which New-York suffers are of a radically different character from those alluded to in the article in the TIMES of the 11th inst., as existing in London, and that there is reason to doubt whether they proceed from common causes in the character of the English race.

In several visits to London and other English cities I have made the acquaintance of municipal officers, and had good opportunities of seeing the difficulties with which they have to deal and their methods of dealing with them. I have lived chiefly in the City of New-York during the last thirty-eight years, my business has carried me frequently to several of the more important offices of its City Government, and at different periods I have passed ten years myself in office. I have an acquaintance at this time with several heads of departments, and frequent dealings with some of their subordinates. With these advantages of observation I am impressed with the fact that there is a single point at which the weakness of our system of Municipal administration, as compared with that of London, is very marked; in which, in my time, it has greatly increased; in which even now, in the high tide of reform, it appears to be increasing, and which, on the principle that the measure of strength of any structure is that of its weakest point, is in itself sufficient to account for our own particular break-down in Municipal administration. I refer to that special form of corruption which, by a wicked euphuism, is called the distribution of patronage.

I suppose it is generally well understood that this distribution of patronage forms the principal business of the great men who are known as political leaders, and this equally whether they are in or out of office themselves. I suppose that each of them who has attained much distinction must employ more than one secretary in writing "letters of recommendation," and a book-keeper in keeping accounts with those to whom they are addressed. I know that they often cannot afford the time to append their autographs to these letters. Of the regular business, I do not wish now to speak, and I need but barely allude to the legislators, who, whether in the City Hall or the Capitol, have it for their principal duty to take care, by means of the patronage they can command, of their political supporters, and who are far from denying that in their judgment questions of legislation in regard to any City department must be much affected by the profit they find in the distribution of patronage of that department. How closely and by what class of means they watch this distribution may be guessed from the fact that the first information reaching the chief officer of a department of a vacancy in its lower stations often comes in a letter from Albany, urging a successor. I want now more particularly to draw your attention to the fact that the duty of selecting men to serve the public in any capacity seems to be equally regarded by all classes and without distinction of wealth, education, race, party, or moral and social standing, as one to which common business principles of honesty and of administration are not applicable. Petitions and advice come daily to the heads of the City departments from the most respectable business men, from lawyers, clergymen, and even from women, which, if addressed to themselves in regard to the administration of their private affairs, they would consider in the highest degree preposterous, and if in regard to fiduciary matters, not political, in the highest degree insulting.

Not the first thought of reform in this respect has yet entered our public offices. There is not one of them in which a real reform would not be considered impracticable—impracticable, because the public sentiment is not prepared for it; impracticable, because the public—the respectable public—would not submit to it; impracticable, because the man that attempted it for every active and useful supporter he gained, would load his every official undertaking with the sullen prejudice of a hundred worthy citizens, as well as the active, practical, relentless malice of politicians.

If the chief officers of our City Government were men of the largest administrative ability that the world has known, they would neither be able to mature good plans of administration nor to secure a valuable degree of efficiency in carrying them out until a great change occurred in this respect in public sentiment—a change such as has occurred, and with the best results, let it be remembered, within the last fifty years in England. The men who should be devoting almost wholly such abilities as they possess for the purpose to the study of the great problems of security for human life, health, and property in these extraordinary and perilous circumstances of ours, who should be made to feel that they hold their own positions by the evidence of ability which they manifest in the organization of great enterprises for the public benefit, are forced to give much the larger part of their energies and their time to questions which arise solely from the public infatuation in this respect. They are at their wits' ends, not with questions of the prevention of burglary and homicide, and fires and explosions, of the removal of snow, the disposition of ashes and garbage, the protection of the harbor, the regulation of street traffic, of rapid transit, water supply, or money supply, but with questions as to whom, among hundreds of irresponsible advisers, they can, with the least embarrassment and danger to themselves, disoblige in the appointment of a door-keeper, dust-man, sweeper, bell-ringer, or messenger.

Respectfully yours, AN AMERICAN.

Woman a Helpmeet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with pleasure I greet one of your correspondents, who "utterly abhors" the idea of voting, but is ready to discuss the question in all its bearings. This is wise; for, if the opponents of woman's enfranchisement desire to postpone the impending crisis, they should organize their forces as speedily as possible. By lectures and conventions, by petitions to Congress and State Legislatures, by pen and tongue every way, they should endeavor to outweigh the public sentiment, now rapidly growing in its favor. In woman-suffrage conventions, opponents are always invited to the platform to state their objections, yet Catharine Beecher is the only woman who has ever availed herself of the privilege.

Soon after, Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren headed a petition to Congress praying "that she might not be enfranchised." An invitation was sent her from a Washington convention to come there and state her reasons, but she declined, on the ground "that public speaking was out of woman's sphere," though she appeared in person soon after before a Congressional committee in reference to money due her deceased husband. You may think it strange, Mr. Editor, that women should petition for the continuance of "political disabilities," but you will remember that some negroes did the same when the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were pending. Some people said the slaves were influenced by their masters; perhaps the women were also. Oppressed classes are always ignorant of the causes of their degradation, and your correspondent is not the first victim who has been taught subjection to the powers that be by false interpretations of the Bible. She says:

> The orderly condition of things, as laid down in that old-fashioned book, the Bible, is that woman should be a "help-meet for man." Her province is that of bearing and rearing children, of making the home; and were this the golden age, every woman would have these ties to make her life perfect.

Woman cannot rear her children, nor make the home what it should be, until she has a recognized power in the conditions of the outside world. She cannot give the world a generation of saints, scholars, and statesmen until she is as free as the man by her side, until she too can claim the universe for her sphere of thought and action. As to the Bible, women must read, translate, and interpret that volume for themselves, and they will find the man view usually taught, rather onesided in regard to their true position, just as it was in regard to slavery, until the first gun at Sumter taught the religious world a new lesson in freedom. In the beginning, it is said, "God made man in his own image, male and female made he them, and gave them dominion" over all lower forms of life.

The apostle says: "In Christ there is neither male nor female, neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, but all are one in Christ Jesus." Here is clearly a recognition in both the Old Testament and the New, of woman's individual existence, power, conscience, judgment, not as a "helpmeet" merely, but an independent, creative will power. And this idea is illustrated with such independent, self-reliant types of womanhood as Deborah, Huldah, Ruth, Naomi, Esther, Vashti, Priscilla, Phebe, &c. Of the latter, Paul says:

> "I commend unto you, Phebe, our sister, who is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea; that ye receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you; for she hath been a succorer of many and of myself also."

Phebe evidently had some projects outside her household; so had Deborah, who studied the art of war; so had Huldah, who was thoroughly posted on ecclesiastical history and political economy, and was the chosen counselor of Josiah, the King. Although Huldah was married, she was not a mere satellite revolving round Shallum, the dinner-pot, and the cradle, but a student of grave questions of church and state in the College at Jerusalem, while Shallum, her husband, was keeper of the robes.

How grandly the Queen Vashti stands forth in sacred history, refusing, at the bidding of her king, to grace with her presence the debauch of a drunken husband and reveling court. She gave up wealth, position, name, all, rather than personal dignity. Tennyson thus celebrates her love of purity rather than place:

> O, Vashti! noble Vashti! summoned out,
> She kept her state, and left the drunken king
> To brawl at Shushan, underneath the palms.

Men and women in a broad sense are "helpmeets" of one another; but the common idea, that a woman is to have no individual life, aim, ambition, but to help some man, while so many of the sex are total failures, and have nothing to do, is a grave mistake.

To me one of the most pitiful sights in nature is a woman full of force, moral power, and executive ability, trying to fight the battle of life, behind some galvanized mummy of the "superior sex." But your correspondent admits that for the protection of women it is necessary that every branch of industry should be open to them, and that they should have every facility to perfect themselves in the trades and professions in order to command the compensation due to skilled labor.

Bravo! A place in the world of work! In the trades! and professions! Doctors or law! medicine! divinity!! But how is all this to be done "by proxy," and "without stepping from the sacred privacy of home?"

Your correspondent seems disposed to condemn American womanhood to the seclusion of the Turkish harem, and to involve man in untold miseries by acting on the thoughts of woman. She says:

> "I agree fully that we need 'the united thought of man and woman to perfect the science of government,' but the thought of the woman should find expression in the act of the man, not in her stepping from the sacred privacy of home."

Mrs. Eve's curiosity found expression in the act of Adam, Lady Macbeth's ambition in the act of her lord, and the men came to grief in both cases. Blackstone says, "none can be wise or virtuous by proxy." But when all women vote, those who believe in doing things by proxy, and are opposed to "stepping from the privacy of home," can delegate their peers, more brave and hardy than themselves, to do their voting.

We have high authority, too, for this mode of performing the onerous duty of legislation: "In England, any peer may make another lord of Parliament his proxy, to vote for him in his absence." ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

TENAFLY, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

A Letter to the Committee of Seventy.

NO. 121 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

Mr. Jas. M. Brown, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy:

Permit me respectfully to call attention to the main points of efficient municipal government which have been wholly lost sight of, not only in the existing charter, but also in the proposed new charter, and which do not seem to have presented themselves to the minds of yourselves or of any other critics upon the charter, so far, at least, as I have observed their criticisms. Every effort to put an end to embezzlement and corruption must fail, until the true Democratic-Republican principle of local self-government be adopted. How can local government be said to exist in this City when the residents in the First Ward determine on the grading, paving, lighting, &c., to be done at Harlem, or *vice versa?*

The true principle is that they by whom an expenditure is determined upon should be those who are to be benefited by it, and who are to pay for it, and they should determine the amount and mode of disbursement and of execution, and the persons under whose superintendence it shall be disbursed. By the opposite plan, now adopted, and by the proposed new charter continued, the interest of each inhabitant is to get all he can laid out on his particular locality at the cost of all, and to maximize expenditure everywhere for the purpose of affording the largest field and opportunity for plunder.

This City should be divided into districts, not one of which should contain more than 100 houses; the property-owners of each district should determine the amount to be expended for grading, paving, lighting, and cleaning therein, pay for it themselves, and themselves appoint the persons by whom it should be done; a high minimum of efficiency being secured by returning to, and extending, the common law right of any person to present an indictment against any district or person whose duty it may be to grade, pave, &c., by whom that duty may have been neglected or inefficiently performed. Each individual property-owner should be at liberty to grade and pave his own property on a uniform plan.

Another most important advantage which would flow from the adoption of this plan would be the minimization of the mass of the matter of corruption, which would be at any time in the hands of any person or corporate body: in other words, the temptation to be corrupt and the means of corrupting would be alike most materially diminished, and the functions of the Common Council would be greatly narrowed—reduced almost to the highly important one of general supervision. Unhappily the tendency of to-day—and I observe it, with regret, as much among the Democratic as the Republican Party—is to multiply everywhere the functions of government, the number of government officials, and the occasions for their interference. For God's sake let us have no "paternal government" here. If government would but let the people alone, and if the people would but cease to ask or expect government to do for them what they can so much better do themselves, corruption and misgovernment would soon belong to the past. Respectfully, MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.

The Case of Stokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of this morning a letter in regard to the Stokes case, which strikes me as calculated to still further reduce the already low enough standard of jurisprudence in capital cases. It is to be regretted that there are always those in the community who are ready to assume in the public prints the championship of the worst of criminals, and to undertake to excuse the worst crimes, while if an editor, or any other person, dares to express through the same channel an abhorrence of such crimes in any particular case, there is a frightful howl of indignation from the prisoner's counsel, (they evidently feeling that in this day and age of the world the people have no rights which either the criminal or his counsel are bound to respect,) and the Court is appealed to, (in the presence of the jury, of course) to administer a scathing rebuke to the editor who could be so rash as to publish anything reflecting unfavorably upon the criminal or upon the crime he has committed; and this is too often responded to by some soft-headed judge in a diatribe from the bench upon the depravity of newspaper editors in daring to express in their columns any censure of the criminal and his crime, and the jurors are warned against reading the newspapers, with considerable more emphasis than they would be warned against the plague, as if the jurors who, instead of being taken from the fair average of the community, or selected from the most intelligent class of the people, are selected because of their destitution of any opinions of their own or any abhorence of crime, could not, after all those pains to secure men most favorable to the prisoner, be trusted to even see a newspaper! The result is what might be expected. The palace cells of our jails are filled with such murderers as do not prefer to remain in some other quarters, and human life in New-York is so cheap and unsafe that no well-informed person expects his life to be protected by the strong arm of the law. The writer of the article above referred to takes occasion to say that his verdict had he been on the jury would have been manslaughter in the third degree, and then goes on to intimate a state of facts which, if true, would make the case justifiable homicide. So much for his fitness to perform the duties of a juror.

Unfortunately for his theory, however, the proofs did not sustain his assumption of the facts, for with all the care which had been taken to get jurors as favorable as possible to Stokes, they could not on their oaths say that they believed any such state of things. The writer of the above-mentioned article goes on further to intimate that counsel, who knew Fisk, and had done business for him, had something to do with the impaneling of the jury. But from what source, allow me to ask, did most of the challenges come—from these men he has referred to or from the prisoner's counsel?

Said writer also further justifies the murder of Fisk because he was a bad man; but he forgets to suggest that Stokes is no better. Really, it does seem about time that the public had some rights in these matters, and that just a little regard should be bestowed upon the lives of the people at large, instead of being all expended in taking care of the lives of those who make it their business to kill other people who may be obnoxious to them. Is it not time that there was some limit to the peculiar privileges granted to criminals? OPTIGRAPH.

Quick Transit—Another Proposal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal of thought and ingenuity has been expended, and a great many different plans have been suggested, on the subject of quick transit in our City, but the objections to all the plans heretofore proposed are so great that we seem as far from attaining the desideratum as ever. The cost of an elevated railroad through the centre of the City would be so enormous, and the other objections so apparent, as to preclude any probability that such a road will ever be built, while the advocates of an under-ground road point to similar roads now in successful operation in London, but shut their eyes to the very great difference in the topography of the two cities. I do not suppose that there is an engineer in New-York who is familiar with the "lay of the land" and other circumstances which would affect the undertaking, who does not know that the thing is utterly impracticable.

The "Arcade" plan is simply nonsense, and all the other schemes which have been suggested, are open to objections which forbid any hope of relief from them. In the mean time the necessity for some method for quicker and surer transit is daily becoming more and more urgent, until the evil has become almost unbearable.

The plan which I have to offer, and the only one which seems to me feasible, is to build an elevated road-bed along the westerly side of West-street, and so on along the bank of the river the whole length of the City. This road-bed should be wide enough for four tracks—two for rapid transit, and two to be used for freight traffic and slower passenger-trains. The elevation of the road should be sufficient for two stories underneath, the upper one of which could be used for storage, and the lower one for stores and offices and for passage-ways through to the docks.

From the main road branches or spurs might be built underground, to connect with important points in the City, like the Grand Central Depot, &c. Short spurs could also be built running out over the different docks, by means of which freight could be hoisted directly from the vessel to the cars, and run directly to the depot, thus saving an immense amount of trucking. The same saving would apply to the transit of passengers passing through our City.

As the road would be almost a straight line, a rate of speed could be attained which would practically annihilate the distance between the upper and lower sections of the City, while the rents from the stores and offices underneath would, it seems to me, pay a handsome per centage on the cost of the structure. ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1873.

A Peal from a Bell-Ringer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor of inserting a few lines in your paper, in answer to an article which appeared in your issue of Feb. 17, in regard to the lawful and just claims of the bell-ringers of the Fire Department of the City? Your correspondent states that the "services of the bell-ringers could be dispensed with entirely without detriment to the City," and that we are "seeking to intrude ourselves into and delay, if not render impossible, the passage of a bill before the Senate," &c. We are simply asking to be placed on an equality with the privates of the Fire Department, feeling assured that the safety of the City depends as much on the efficiency of our division as on that of theirs. It is but necessary to refer to the annual report of the Superintendent, or to the records of the telegraph bureau of Jan. 3, 1873, to find that the City was entirely dependent on the bell-ringers and towers for over two weeks during said month, nearly every line of telegraph (both police and fire) having been broken down by the storm. It can also be proved that during said period of time the amount of property saved was sufficient to cover the expenses of our whole department for ten years.

During the year 1872 sixty-five alarms for working fires were sent out from the towers, and the majority of these after the hour of midnight. At present there is a lookout being placed on the Equitable Buildings on Broadway, to replace the old Post-office Tower, and when the wires were nearly all down, then suspended bell-ringers were necessarily called into requisition, and put on duty on St. Paul's Church to ring signals for the lower part of the City.

Much more could be said to prove the responsibilities of the bell-ringers, but I fear I have already intruded too far on your space and patience. We are asking only for our just compensation, feeling satisfied that the citizens of New-York will indorse any action of the Legislature which is directed to the bettering of our position. A BELL-RINGER.

Mr. Colfax and the Credit Mobilier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not often compelled to dissent from the views advocated in your excellent paper. But I think in your desire to deal fairly with Mr. Colfax, you yet do him an injustice when you say:

> It must be conceded that every step of his justification becomes more difficult from the discovery that no statement yet made by him has conveyed the entire truth in regard to the transactions covered by it.

As I look at the matter, Mr. Colfax has proved his innocence all the more clearly by pursuing the very course which you interpret to his discredit. A man conscious of his integrity, and resting upon the confidence which he has inspired in the minds of the people by a long and honorable career, would naturally suppose that no elaborate explanation was needed to establish his innocence of an alleged crime. He will not be on the alert, like a bad man, to anticipate the disclosure of his guilt, and to fortify himself against all possible attacks from his enemy. I believe, therefore, and so do multitudes who are no hero-worshipers, and who will not wink at wrong-doing, that Mr. Colfax has come out of the fiery ordeal with his character unsullied.

Just at present it is popular to raise the cry of corruption, and victims must be found. We are in the midst of an epidemic of virtue, which is so contagious as to affect even your contemporaries who, in the memory of some now living, could sit unmoved in the presence of the most barefaced villainy that ever disgraced a city. They who had no word of censure for Tweed and his fellow thieves, when it was not popular to speak against them, are now the quickest to scent corruption, and cry the loudest for speedy and indiscriminate punishment. Surely we have need to look well to the facts before we make up our judgment on passing events. The "emotional" bias, as Herbert Spencer would say, is likely to distort our vision. W. S. L.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

Another Plea for Stokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication in your paper of the 17th, "C" has hit the nail on the head when he quoted from Dickens to this effect, "Hang some one, if it's the wrong feller." There is no doubt that Stokes was convicted by this one feeling—"hang some one." It does look as though the Judge thought that he would gain applause by convicting Stokes, for his charge was to this effect, "Stokes is guilty if he can't prove his innocence." He reverses the saying that "the prisoner is deemed innocent till proved guilty."

Now, I want to ask one question of that Judge and jury. "Put yourself in his (Stokes') place," and do you want to be hung on such testimony? And who is the person who wants to be tried and pronounced "guilty" by a jury, among whom are three men who are bound to have the prisoner hung. Give Stokes a new, fair, honest trial, and then hang him if he's found guilty, but don't hang him by this crazy farce just gone through with. JUSTICE.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

The Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your valuable journal to suggest as an amendment to the proposed charter of the City, that when the Mayor and Board of Aldermen go into convention on an appointment upon which they cannot, in twenty days, agree, that the vote of the Mayor shall be equal to, and counted as, one-third of the votes given on the appointment. The reasons for this are obvious. SAMUEL A. FOOT.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, presented a report of the Centennial Commission, showing the progress made so far. He stated that the subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone would amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the exposition, and would justify an appeal to the other portions of the country to subscribe liberally.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

After some debate, the Senate finally agreed to meet daily at 11 A. M., and take a recess from 5 to 7 P. M.

THE CALDWELL AND LOUISIANA REPORTS.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Caldwell case next Monday.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, gave notice that immediately after the Caldwell case, he would call up the report of the Committee on the Louisiana case.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill for payment for the Corliss steam-engine.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out the clause providing for increased compensation for railroad mail service.

Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment.

The amendment providing for the issue of two-cent stamped letter-sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. Randall, of Minnesota, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a superintendent of free delivery, at a salary of $2,500 a year. Agreed to.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the mail steam-ship service with Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, was laid on the table.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, from the same committee, offered as an amendment the Webb Subsidy bill.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, made the point that the amendment was out of order under the rule recently adopted.

The Chair overruled the point of order, and Mr. Edmunds appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was laid on the table—yeas 27, nays 26.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, offered an amendment, requiring that all mail matter of the first-class—letters—shall be prepaid.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule, and the Chair sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through the free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses, was laid on the table.

The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in, and so were the other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented the preamble and resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, declaring that in their judgment the underwriters who paid the loss upon property captured and destroyed, are entitled to an equal share in the distribution of the Geneva award.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SHERMAN.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken before the committee in matters pending before it; stated that the evidence implicated no member of either House, but exonerated individuals and the committees of both Houses, and offered a resolution referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instruction to examine so much thereof as relates to Charles T. Sherman, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and to determine whether a further investigation of the conduct of Judge Sherman should not be had, with a view of presenting articles of impeachment, if such investigation shall justify such action. The resolution was adopted.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with the amendment pending last evening, being the amendment offered by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the Government for gratuitous distribution, and the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so-called competitive civil service examination.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and said that that proposition, in conjunction with the abolition of the franking privilege, was a part of a system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities. Instead of the annual meetings of Congress in Washington, the Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home, read in the libraries the dispatches of the Associated Press, or the leading articles of the editors, and register their decrees.

Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, and denounced the civil service reform as a fraud and a humbug.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and charged that the object of it was to prevent circulation among the people of a knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress, and all matters of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, &c. The author of such a proposition, whether he comes from Massachusetts or the West, was a monarchist and an aristocrat [laughter] and one who would have the government conducted in star chamber.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, also opposed Mr. Banks' amendment, and after some remarks on that subject, said he would pass on to another newfangled notion of the men whom the people had left out of Congress, [laughter,] that was the civil service reform. He ridiculed the questions put in the competitive examinations, one of which was to correct the grammar in the sentence: "He is a gentleman and a scholar." He did not profess to be much of a grammarian, but he did not know how he could correct that sentence, unless he made it read, "He are a gentleman and a scholar." [Laughter.]

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, also opposed the Banks amendment, and argued that it did not follow that because the franking privilege was abolished documents and books would not be circulated by members who would pay the postage on them.

The Banks amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Coburn of Indiana, Dunnell of Minnesota, and Townsend of Pennsylvania.

Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New-York, directed his attention to the vote in Committee of the Whole yesterday increasing the appropriation for the naval station at New-London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000, and denounced it as a scheme for plundering the Government, and removing the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The property there could not be replaced elsewhere at a cost of $50,000,000. The scheme was in the interest of a lot of real estate speculators in Brooklyn, who had been for years casting their longing eyes at the land occupied by the navy-yard, and wanting to get it for docks and for railroad purposes. He protested against it, and cautioned the gentlemen as to what the result of the vote on the New-London item was to be.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in the Banks amendment an attempt to replace republican institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) had assured the House that that was the barrier which was to save the country from government by newspapers. He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger, except Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the tide with a broom. The newspapers of the country circulated millions of copies among the people, and now it was proposed to preserve the Republic from the power of the newspapers by putting an agricultural report into every corner grocery in this village and the other village to be used in doing up tea and butter, or to find their way to the trunk manufactory. He moved to add to the Banks amendment a proviso that the Secretary of the Interior shall place a copy of every public document, deemed by him useful for that purpose, in two libraries, in each Congressional district, to be accessible to any citizen on application.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, advocated the Banks amendment.

AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote.

Mr. E. H. Roberts' amendment was rejected, and then the amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected without a division, the yeas and nays being called for but refused.

The amendment offered by Mr. Butler that none of the money should be used to pay the expenses of the competitive civil service examination was rejected—yeas 85, nays 103.

The amendments agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on.

The first vote, by yeas and nays, was on an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses the secret service fund appropriation for preventing and detecting counterfeiting. The amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Garfield and sustained by Mr. Beck, was rejected—yeas 74, nays 104.

The amendment appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Raleigh, N. C., was adopted.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston Post-office on condition of the street being widened, was adopted.

The amendment requiring contracts for public buildings to be made with the lowest responsible bidders, after advertisement, was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The amendment increasing the item for the naval station at New-London, Conn., from $5,000 to $50,000 was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The bill was then passed.

THE CASE OF MR. SYPHER.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to the effect that J. H. Sypher, a member of Congress from Louisiana, before the general election, last year, and while he was a candidate for election to Congress, had unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made a false and fraudulent registration, and false and fraudulent votes to be cast for himself and others, and gross frauds to be committed in connection with such election, and referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, thanked Mr. Kerr for presenting that resolution, and said that when Theodore Jacques, the witness who testified against him, had come to the capital hired by the Democrats of Louisville to testify falsely, he (Sypher) went before the Senate Committee, and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony; but the committee had denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted, and he would prove that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, and that he had been sent to Washington with Democratic money, after having forged certificates in the interest of the Democratic Party.

A Democratic Member—Then you ought to have offered it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then took up the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,507,400, including the following items:

For dredging out the Bay of Superior to the docks of Superior and Duluth, $100,000; for the Marquette and Menomee Harbors, Michigan, $40,000; for other harbors in Michigan, $197,000; for harbors in Wisconsin, $120,000; for the Chicago Harbor, $90,000; for Calumet Harbor, Illinois, $40,000; for Michigan City Harbor, Indiana, $50,000; for the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000; for the St. Mary's Falls Canal, $200,000; for the St. Clair River at the mouth of the Black River, $75,000; for the Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron, $75,000; for the St. Clair Flats Canal, $100,000; Toledo Harbor, Ohio, $100,000; other harbors in Ohio, $78,000; Oswego Harbor, New-York, $100,000; Dunkirk Harbor, New-York, $40,000; Buffalo Harbor, New-York, $75,000; other lake harbors in New-York, $71,000; Burlington Harbor, Vermont, $45,000; St. Anthony's Falls and the Upper Mississippi, $75,000; the Minnesota River, $10,000; the Illinois River, $50,000; the Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, $400,000; the Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $50,000; the Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal, $40,000; the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, $100,000; the Osage River, Missouri, $25,000; the Ouachita River, Louisiana, $60,000; the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio $100,000; the Ohio River, $200,000; the falls of the Ohio River, $100,000; the Upper Monongahela River, West Virginia, $66,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn., $25,000; Wabash River, in Indiana and Illinois, $50,000; the Tennessee below Chattanooga, $100,000; the Tennessee above Chattanooga, $25,000; the mouth of the Mississippi, $125,000; removing the raft in Red River, Louisiana, $80,000; Cyprus Bayou and Soda Lake, Texas, $50,000; Mobile Harbor and Bay, Alabama, $50,000; Savannah Harbor and River, Georgia, $50,000; Oostenaula River, Georgia, $10,000; St. John's River, Florida, $10,000; entrance to Baltimore Harbor, $200,000; Wicomico and Chester Rivers, Maryland, $20,000; James River, Virginia, $75,000; other Virginia Rivers, $92,000; Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, North Carolina, $100,000; Roanoke River, below Weldon, North Carolina, $10,000; Wilmington Harbor, Delaware, $6,000; Broad Kiln River, Delaware, $10,000; Delaware River, near Horseshoe Shoals, $100,000; Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, $40,000; rivers in New-Jersey, $60,000; Hudson River, New-York, $40,000; removing obstructions in East River, New-York, including Hell Gate, $225,000; East Chester Creek, New-York, $25,000; Rondout Harbor, New-York, $20,000; Pawtucket and Providence Rivers, Rhode Island, $20,000; Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island, $50,000; Wickford and Pawtucket harbors, Rhode Island, $15,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, $20,000; Connecticut River, above Hartford, $20,000; harbors in Connecticut, $100,000; Portland Harbor, Maine, $50,000; other harbors and rivers in Maine, $124,000; Cocheco River, New-Hampshire, $10,000; Boston Harbor, $75,000; other harbors and rivers in Massachusetts, $74,000; Lower Willamette River, Oregon, $20,000; Upper Willamette River, Oregon, $3,000; breakwater at Wilmington, California, $150,000; surveys, examinations, and contingencies, $100,000.

The second section directs the examination and surveys of numerous lakes and rivers.

Section 3 directs the examination and surveys of numerous lakes, rivers, and harbors.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to insert an item appropriating $100,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume the control and management of the canal; the tolls on steam vessels to be thereafter reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

After a long discussion Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted, and the item of $100,000 for the Falls of the Ohio River was struck out.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier matters, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by that committee.

Mr. Sawyer moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, with the following amendments: Inserting an item of $50,000 for the channel of the Delaware River at Fort Mifflin Bar; reducing the item for the channel of the Delaware River at the Horseshoe Shoals from $100,000 to $50,000; inserting an item of $15,000 for removing the sand-bar at the entrance to Salem Harbor, Massachusetts, and increasing the appropriation for surveys, examinations, and contingencies from $100,000 to $125,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas 101, nays 64—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, admitted to probate wills of the following persons: Elizabeth Skaats, Hugh Bell, John Wall, Henreiche Hagenbusch, and Melville Hayward, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Jane H. Shotwell, of Plainfield, N. J.; James C. Matheson, of New-Utrecht; Mary S. Taft, formerly Mary S. Lewis; Elizabeth H. Francisco, Mary Fitzpatrick, Morgan Doran, Charles Meyer, Jacob Franz, Juliet Savage, Louisa Lowrie, Martha Foiwell, Samuel Smith, Urama P. Gooch, Susan Warner, and James C. Light, all of Brooklyn.

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☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

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☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AT AUCTION.
A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,
Comprising
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF WORKS ON
Anthropology, Ethnology, Philology, Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Archæology, Pre-Historic Annals, Egyptian Antiquities, Philosophy of History, &c.,
including nearly all the
Works published relating to the
NATURAL HISTORY OF MANKIND,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
Feb. 24, 25, and 26, 1873, at 4 o'clock precisely,
by
BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
at their Sales-rooms,
NOS. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY,
Corner 4th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR, RESIDING on the Hudson, just above the Highlands, would like two or three pupils between twelve and sixteen years of age. He would receive them during the Summer. Address PROFESSOR, Hoffman House.

NO. 1,282 BROADWAY—NO. 62 BOWERY, PAINE'S COLLEGES.—Young men qualified for business; backward school girls and boys advanced rapidly; 24 writing, $2 50; resolutions engrossed.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 126 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHARLES DORTIC, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. DORTIC,
ELSDEN A. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of MORRIS & BUCHAN, and will continue the business of the late firm of CHARLES DORTIC at No. 90 Water-st.
ELSDEN A. MORRIS,
JAMES BUCHAN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

PRINTING.

ADAMS PRESS-WORK FOR PUBLISHERS done well, and at low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White sts.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF CARPETS!

NEW AND CHASTE DESIGNS. RICH AND EXQUISITE COLORINGS.

For the accommodation of our up-town patrons, and the public generally, we have added to our upper store, and will open on

MONDAY, FEB. 24,

a complete Carpet Department, where the choicest, most recherché, and elegant designs and styles in all the known grades of Carpets and Carpetings will always be found. The department being entirely new, the stock embraces the newest and latest patterns, with the richest and most exquisite colorings.

Special attention given to Carpeting and Upholstering Hotels and Steam-boats. Work guaranteed and terms reasonable.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
SCARFS, &c.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
In all the latest novelties, at extremely low prices.
J. A. Connor & Co.,
No. 1,151 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

INDIA SHAWLS & LACE GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND LACE GOODS.

We have just opened, and will offer Feb. 24, several cases of

FINE LACE GOODS
AND
EMBROIDERIES.

The most choice attraction, and cheapest goods ever offered in this market.

J. A. Connor & Co.,
No. 1,151 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 24,
100 PIECES GRAY AND BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS,
18-inch, $1 per yard.
BLUE AND WHITE BROWN and other Fancy Colors, in great variety, at very moderate prices.
100 PIECES CHECKED SILKS,
Purple, Green, Drab, &c., 62½ cents and 75 cents; reduced from $1 and $1 12½.
100 PIECES COLORED SILKS,
24-inch, satin finish, $3; latest Spring shades.
BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.
Unprecedented success of the
JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK,"
$2.
BONNET'S 25-INCH, SATIN FINISH,
$2, $2 25, $2 50; the regular price of which is $2 50, $2 75, $3; warranted genuine.
In order to render satisfaction, we recommend only those brands of Silk which have stood the test of years, and are approved by our oldest patrons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

have just received several cases of new goods for early Spring wear, which they will open at retail on MONDAY, Feb. 24, consisting of the largest and choicest stock of novelties in our branch of business ever held by one house.

EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES

and DOLMANS, unmade, in new shades and beautiful designs, only $35.

BLACK EMBROIDERED

CASHMERE POLONAISES, DOUBLE and TRIPLE CAPES, and a variety of BLACK CASHMERE GARMENTS, richly trimmed, all new, from $8 to $100.

Also, new CLOTH JACKETS and a variety of Paris novelties in the various departments—many exclusive and most desirable.

Also, one case of

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,

in new shades, and other new materials, well worth the inspection of ladies in quest of new goods.

Also, 100 INFANTS' FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS and WALKING COATS, very rich patterns.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

To make room for the above-mentioned goods, the present stock, which is also large, and well assorted in all departments, will be sold at such prices as will insure speedy sale. As a considerable portion of our stock of CLOAKS and COSTUMES are consigned, we are in a position to offer 300 COSTUMES from $12 to $45, which is 25 per cent. less than the cost of importation.

Wilson & Greig,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Will offer during next week
Extraordinary Bargains
As to prices, qualities, and styles of goods in all the Departments of the
Retail Store.
Each department will exhibit Elegant NOVELTIES suitable for EARLY
Spring Wear.
Please call and examine.
B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

LADIES, NOW IS YOUR TIME TO REVIEW your wardrobes, and see what soiled or faded dresses you may have to be dyed and printed in exquisite patterns and colors, such as are seen at No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 405 5th-av.
H. BONGRAND & CO.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S
Exposition of
SPRING CARPETINGS.

We have now open an unusually large assortment, in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, of
Dutch and Smyrna Carpets,
In a great variety of sizes.
AUBUSSONS, AXMINSTERS & MOQUETTES,
In drawing-room sizes, and colored to match the new Upholstery Shadings.
ROYAL WILTONS,
Manufactured specially to order for dining-rooms, libraries, halls and stairs.
English Body Brussels,
A splendid assortment in NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS.
Velvets and Tapestries,
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-Cloths,
And a full stock of
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.,
ALL AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
HOTELS
AND
Steam-boats
CARPETED AND UPHOLSTERED
In the best manner and on the most favorable terms
by
Arnold Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Housekeeping Goods.
BARGAINS.
Great Popular Sale
OF
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
Irish Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Damasks, Napkins,
Towels, Towelings, Crashes,
Table Cloths.
Jaconet Muslins, plaid, striped and plain.
Nainsook Muslins, plaid, striped and plain.
Cambric Muslins, plaid, striped and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plaid, striped and plain.
Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
Organdies, Tarlatans, Piques, Welts and Cords.

LINENS. LINENS.
All the best Brands Imported.

Irish Fronting Linens, at 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.
Irish Shirting Linens, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 37½c. per yard, and upward.

Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels.

7-4 Loom Damasks at 30c., 35c., 37½c., and 40c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Damasks at 50c., 55c., 62½c., 70c., and 75c. per yard.
8-4 Loom Damasks at 45c. to 62½c. per yard.
8-4 Bleached Damasks at 75c. to $1 10 per yard.
8-4 Extra Heavy Barnsley Damasks from 90c. to $1 45.
5-8 Linen Napkins at 85c., 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.
3-4 Linen Napkins at $1 25 to $2 35 per dozen.
4-8 Linen Doylies at 55c., 60c., 62½c., 70c. to $1 per dozen.
Scotch Huck Towels, all linen, from $1 35 to $3 50 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOSING SALE.
Black Dress Goods.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.
ELEGANT CASHMERES..........$1 00
HANDSOME ALPACAS..........30 cents.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY..........40 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY..........50 cents.
N. B.—
$2 BLACK SILKS FOR $1 75.
$2 40 BLACK SILKS FOR $2.
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer, sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade streets.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
TUESDAY, FEB. 25,
At 10½ o'clock, at the residence,
NO. 106 WEST 27TH-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 6TH-AV.,
MORTGAGE SALE.

Handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order, and but little used, comprising as follows, viz.: Brussels carpets, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, carved black-walnut suite in crimson plush, rich carved rose-wood étagère, bronze chandeliers, rose-wood centre table, oil paintings, fine engravings, carved black-walnut bed-room furniture, en suite, best curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding in variety, clocks and mantle ornaments, stair carpets, oil-cloths, black-walnut dining-room suite, crockery, glass-ware, &c., &c.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.
BY B. A. CLARK & CO.,
At store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will continue the great auction sale of
ELEGANT SILVER-WARE
and
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
Daily until the entire stock is sold.
Sale commence at 10½ o'clock; goods are on exhibition previous to sale.
This rich stock is worthy special attention, being from our best manufacturers, and amounting to over $50,000, and every article warranted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad managers of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.......................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for 21 years.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received on exchange at best price.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents:
CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.
By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until March 6.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Bonds," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on MONDAY, March 3, for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Public Park Bonds, due in 1913. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.
F. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ALEX. LAUDERDALE DUNCAN IS authorized to sign our name by procuration.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
FEB. 15, 1873.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. Bonds; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by
J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN.—CITY PROPERTY. Principals address confidentially, CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, No. 1,380 Broadway.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by
D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING TRADE.—ONE OF THE largest, soundest, and best cash retail trades in the City for sale, with or without stock, with lease, fixtures, &c. Respectable intending buyers only address X. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME BUSINESS EXperience, energetic, and not afraid to work, would like to invest about $3,000 in some good mercantile business. Address, giving full particulars, R. S. T., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER, wines, and saloon business, (day,) cheap; downtown. Address A. S. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,
SITUATE ON THE

BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:
126 LOTS,
comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the BOULEVARD, 12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.
On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the
RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
It has an extensive view of the
HUDSON RIVER,
and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
There are also on these two blocks thirteen
BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,
well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.
ALSO,
VALUABLE WATER GRANTS
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.
TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.
TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.
HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.
WEST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.
The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.
This sale, which will be
PEREMPTORY,
affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.
Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house, by order of the Executors, the
ENTIRE ESTATE
of
SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased,
Consisting of
STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS,
located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.

FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.

The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.

NOS. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.

NO. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.

NOS. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.

NOS. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.

NOS. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.

SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.

Terms easy.

Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to Executors, at the Smith Mansion, No. 16 Smith-st., Brooklyn, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, in an action wherein WILLET PARRY is plaintiff and SYLVANUS S. COZZENS and others are defendants, the undersigned as referee will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 12 M., at the United States Hotel in Newburg, N. Y., all that hotel property known as the Parry House, (water-power, cottage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a few rods south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is splendidly situated, in full view of the river and falls; it has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellar, dining-room 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor 29 feet by 24 feet, piazza 209 feet long. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars inquire of WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG COLORED woman, a competent hair-dresser, solicits the patronage of ladies; waited upon at their residence by the week or month; terms $2 50 per week. Apply at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, engagements by day or week; expert operator. Address A. M., Box No. 38 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; has acted as steward or head waiter; also as a single-hand waiter; has excellent references. Address Butler, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD desires a situation for a first-class French (man) cook, whom he can recommend in every way. Apply at No. 566 5th-av., corner 42d-st., or to L. P. Morton, No. 30 Broad-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; stylish, safe, and careful driver; a Protestant; married, without incumbrance; respectful, willing and obliging; strictly temperate and trustworthy in every respect. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman, in a private family; excellent references. Call on or address C. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, or coachman and groom; several years' references from his last place. Call or address D. D., No. 122 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER; a first-class, trustworthy Protestant man, who can command A No. 1 personal reference as to his capacity, temperance, and good temper, and who is not afraid to work, on a farm in Westchester County. His wife must be neat, tidy, obliging, and a good dairy-woman. Address No. 9 East 36th-st., 9 A. M. to 12 M., 4 to 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognised by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop.
BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st.,
Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

TAPE WORM REMOVED IN A FEW hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic depot No. 5 3d-av. C. W. EASTWOOD, Proprietor.

CASTOR OIL.—CAN BE TAKEN AGREEably and easily in DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, no smell. Contain no Croton-oil. Sold by your druggist.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE plots of property are now offered by me, and will be absolutely sold:
5th-av. and 92d-st., 100x200 feet, 8 lots.
5th-av. and 126th-st., 100x120 feet, 5 lots.
5th-av. and 127th-st., 75x110 feet, 3 lots.
WITH BUILDINGS THEREON.
Dyckman property, 6 lots on Post-av., 150x150.
Dyckman property, 4 lots on Hawthorne-st., 100x100.
Apply direct to owner, JOSIAH JEX,
No. 18 East 40th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses for sale—No. 1 East 62d-st., Nos. 8 and 70 West 57th-st., Nos. 14, 16, and 20 East 57th-st., Nos 20 and 43 West 56th-st., No. 29 West 55th-st., No. 6 East 54th-st., (with stable,) Nos. 8 and 10 West 53d-st., No. 15 East 53d-st., Nos. 18 and 22 West 52d-st., Nos. 5 and 14 East 48th-st., No. 11 East 41st-st., No. 162 West 34th-st., $3,500 to $130,000. Also, Nos. 560, 566, and 785 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A PERFECT HOUSE—FOR SALE IN 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, built by Duggin, cabinet finish, painted and frescoed in the best manner; a rare opportunity to purchase an unexceptionable residence; price only $48,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, furnished May, 1872, on 48th-st., near Lexington-av.; whole block brown-stone; furniture included; price $13,000, being $2,000 under regular price; leasehold, mortgage, $7,000; balance cash. Address OWNER, No. 216 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all conveniences; possession May 1; will be sold at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SIX OR NINE CHOICE LOTS, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., below 70th-st., at an exceedingly low price. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ABOVE 125th-st., for sale at an exceedingly low price; five, ten, twenty, or more acres fronting on Broadway, 10th-av., and two fronts on 11th-av. boulevard; 80 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.—WELL-finished, most magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling for sale, overly cheap; also, medium-size house adjoining, unfurnished; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 21.6x45x100, in West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; in fee. Price only $40,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone, high stoop; painted and in complete order, and very desirable. Also, several others furnished and unfurnished. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone houses, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50, $17,000; also, 18.9x50, $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE.—S. W. CORNER 78TH-ST., Madison-av.; Nos. 343-347 East 62d-st.; Nos. 27-31 East 65th-st.; Nos. 23-29 East 64th-st. Extra cabinet-finish, wall and pier glasses. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SON, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., SOUTH-east corner 49th-st.—A bargain; first-class four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $40,000; terms easy.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA cheap, near 5th-av., on 41st, 51st, and 62d sts., each 22 feet; 43d-st., adjoining Broadway, 25-foot house; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-AV. MURRAY HILL.—A modern elegant corner house; 38 feet front, four story, high stoop; $110,000. A smaller house taken in part payment.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

A.—57TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 75 by 200; 58th-st., Madison-av., 75 by 100; 5th-av., 91st-st., 100 by 125; 8th-av., 102d-st., 100 by 100; Boulevard, 72d-st., 100 by 100; "Bargains." V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, 16.8x60, lot, 100x161; East 46th-st., fully furnished; price, $22,500; $5,000 cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply to J. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—GOELET LEASE—Splendid corner house on Madison-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on West 15th-st., for sale cheap to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERSONS DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent, $500 and upward: $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a safe twenty per cent. investment—better than savings banks; location near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence, No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn, thirty-four feet wide, (double;) desirable in all respects: immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

$20,000 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, full furnished; best part of Brooklyn; lot worth $12,000 to $15,000; house $10,000 to $12,000; furniture $4,000 to $6,000. Terms satisfactory. Address BLOODGOOD, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A MODERATE-PRICED HOUSE, EXcellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; lot 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TWO LARGE plots of land on and near Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, suitable for coal, lumber, and brick-yard, or any manufacturing business requiring room; will be leased very low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

$0,000, $0,000, $0,000.—IF YOU want to buy, sell, or rent Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate, of any kind or description whatsoever, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—$5,000 AND UPWARD—FIRST-class brick dwellings, within easy walk to ferries; desirable in location, price, and terms.
O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL—A three-story brown-stone house, first class in every respect; with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 Carlton-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FINE FARM OF 100 OR 150 acres; must be well improved, good natural soil, and modern buildings; good gunning, fishing, and bathing; not over forty or fifty miles from New-York, and not over one mile or so from depot; prefer it well stocked; north shore Long Island preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, FARMER, New-York Post-office. No notice paid to agents.

LOTS WANTED.
On New-av., between 100th and 110th sts.
A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURnished and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,000.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent, $800. Also two-story and basement house, No. 1,620 1st-av., near 84th-st.; rent, $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE to let to a family of adults for light house-keeping; eight rooms, bath, closets, &c; house private; no moving in May; best references required. For terms apply at No. 107 West 41st-st.

TO LET—FIVE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwellings on Tompkins av., near Fulton; three story with all improvements; $1,200. Apply to LOGAN FAY, Pierrepont House.

TO LET—HOUSE IN 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., perfect order, at a moderate price to a good tenant. Address Box No. 3,353 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 58 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 52 by 50, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, fine wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.
Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.
Also,
Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $800 to $1,500 rent per year.
Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, Conn., belonging to the subscriber, and five acres of land; house planned by Calvert Vaux; built in best manner, in fine order, replete with every convenience, and a never-failing supply of purest water; stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings; grounds laid out in best style; handsome stone and iron gateway; walks, lawn, evergreens, rare shrubs, and shade-trees; garden stocked with every variety of fruits; price much less than cost, and on easy terms if sold before April 1. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

NYACK, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, a beautiful country seat of three acres of choice land, and a very handsome house, located close to bank, churches, and stores, and within eight minutes' walk of depot; the house is of stone, well arranged, containing nine bedrooms, exclusive of five servants' rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, study, billiard-room, kitchen, laundry, &c.; circumstances enable us to offer this elegant property very cheap.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—143 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER County, only fifteen miles from 42d-st. containing several houses and other valuable improvements, desirable as a present residence or very profitable investment, owing to increased railroad communication in a short time; sold to settle an estate. Full particulars and maps of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3¼ acres.
The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER County, overlooking the Sound, in a village, a house and half an acre of land, one hour from Forty-second-street, half a mile from station on the main road and harbor; good out-buildings, garden, fruit, and shade trees, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, 16 Wall-st., third story.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 5[illegible]x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—ATtractive shore front residence; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; extremely healthy; $9,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR PLAINfield—Seven acres; also, several tasty cottages, lots 50x200; only $2,500; terms easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT INWOOD—A fine plot of ground, 86x125 feet, on Gerard-av., adjoining Arcularius Hotel. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NYACK, ON HUDSON, THIRTY acres river front. C. H. GREEN,
Piermont, N. Y.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

UNION-PLACE AND 19TH-ST., CORNER, 53X150 FEET, TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, SUITABLE FOR A THEATRE, PIANO, OR SEWING-MACHINE WAREROOM, OR FOR ANY LARGE BUILDING OF THE KIND.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
NO. 90 BROADWAY, COR. WALL-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TWO FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES TO let or lease, Washington-st., near Canal-st.; very substantial, and in perfect order; possession. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

HUDSON-ST., CORNER OF LEONARD—90x100 feet for sale. Full particulars from F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
D. E. CULVER,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of interest *Six* per Cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from March 1.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of March, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also, from 6 to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS.
Blankets, Tents, McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Canvas, Rubber Water-proof, Wagon Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

A NEW ENGLISH SADDLE AND BRIDLE for sale at less than value. Apply on Monday to COACHMAN, at No. 9 West 12th-st., first stable west of 5th-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 222 EAST 18TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family of three, owning their own house, would let second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; first-class accommodations; moderate terms; reference.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE ONE large square room, or two adjoining rooms, neatly furnished, without board; bath-room and closet on same floor preferred. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 2,762 New-York Post-office.

NO. 565 7TH-AV.—BOARD, WITH OR without rooms, $5 50 to $7 per week; meals at all hours; table board, $4; newly and completely furnished throughout; first-class table; families supplied.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

A NICE LITTLE GROUND FLOOR, plainly furnished, front or back parlor, either or both; rent very low. No. 63 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—ONE LARGE AND ONE SINGLE room, handsomely furnished; for gentlemen without meals; private house; occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, private table, if desired; house newly and handsomely furnished, and strictly first-class.

AT NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO pleasant front rooms connecting, without board, for gentlemen only; no moving in May.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, March 1.
Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 25th inst.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:39 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east [illegible] P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT NO. 201 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTE, $125; modern improvements; fully guaranteed; rose-wood, 7-octave, overstrung; celebrated manufacturer; carved legs, &c.; immense sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

REMOVAL.

M. BERGMAN'S
Confectionery and restaurant has removed to south-east corner of Broadway and 27th-st., Stevens' Building; parties, weddings, receptions, &c., will be, as always, supplied to perfect satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. SOTHERN,
In his extraordinary impersonation of
DAVID GARRICK.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
With the following great cast of characters:

DAVID GARRICK, (his original character)	Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. SIMON INGOT	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Squire CHIVEY	Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. SMITH	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Mr. BROWN	Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Mr. JONES	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
GEORGE	Mr. J. PECK
SERVANT	Mr. HARRIS
Miss ADA INGOT	Miss KATHERINE ROGERS
Mrs. SMITH	Mme. PONISI
Miss ARAMINTA BROWN	Mrs. SEFTON

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
is strongly recommended.
Box-book open one month in advance.
DAVID GARRICK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
Mr. Edwin Booth............Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK of "TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
LAST SIX NIGHTS of MR. W. J. FLORENCE
as BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's great Moral Picture,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Each Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
"It should be seen by every man, woman, and child in the metropolis."—*Prof. Morse.*
"Better than a dozen sermons."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*
"I've seen it several times and always with increasing pleasure."—*H. W. Longfellow.*
"A sweet and wholesome lesson."—*Wm. Winter.*
"Florence will be ever remembered by this chaste and pleasing character acting."—*Henry G. Parker.*
"Go and see this beautiful play, you will come back a better man."—*John Oxenford.*
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 3, "NO THOROUGHFARE."
Mr. FLORENCE in his great part of OBENREIZER.
Order carriages at 11 o'clock.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, reappearance of MR. and MRS. BOUCICAULT in Mr. Boucicault's new Drama of "DADDY O'DOWD."

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
FIFTH WEEK
of the most remarkably emotional and singularly picturesque play
100 YEARS OLD.
The manner in which this play has been acted by the unrivaled company engaged at this theatre, has elicited universal commendation, and the stage sets used in the piece are admitted to be the perfection of realistic art.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ OF
100 YEARS OLD.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. D. BYRON.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

EVENING AT 8.
Engagement of the young American Actor,
Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
who will appear as the FERRET,
in his specialty Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
cast to the entire strength of the Company.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
SPECIAL for Matinée Performances.
LAST WEEK OF the popular actor,
Mr. J. Z. LITTLE,
in the new sensation Drama, written by himself, entitled,
SAVED FROM THE WRECK,
replete with startling effects and tableaux.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, Benefit of O. DOUD BYRON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK.............................Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of
PAULINE LUCCA.
OPENING NIGHT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA
in one of her favorite rôles.
Full particulars in Monday's papers.
The regular sale of tickets, for single nights, will begin on MONDAY, the 24th, and continue until the OPENING NIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 28th, at the usual ticket offices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.
Every night at 8 o'clock, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2. Mr. GEORGE L. FOX and his grand corps of American and European artists, in his new edition of HUMPTY DUMPTY, which is nightly greeted by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. "Standing room only" at 8 o'clock. Humpty Dumpty's unrivaled array of specialties. The matchless Martens, the noted Nelsons, the charming Cassellis, the remarkable Russians, the venturesome Velocipedists, the musical Moltenos, the sensational skaters, the bounding Bedouins. Superb scenery. Transcendent tricks. Elegant effects. Melodious music. Marvelous mechanism. A large corps of pantomimists and auxiliaries.
FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Second week of WILL O' THE WISP, and the great CHARLES ABBOTT TROUPE of famous Pantomimists, with Mr. WM. DUCROW and his splendid company of athletes. Mr. G. W. JESTER, the premiere ventriloquist of the day. Comedy, jollity, leaping, tumbling, stereopticon views, juggling, transformations, and an enthusiastic public demand for this gorgeous pantomime increases. Every night until further notice.
Sunday Evening, Sacred Concert by the Rosinsky Opera Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE TIMES
LEO AND LOTOS,
with its
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET,
EXHILARATING MUSIC,
Vocalism, Costumes, Scenery, Effects, Varieties, Panorama, Tableaux, Transformation.
An unequaled COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

GRAND CONCERT.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
assisted by eminent artists, at the
HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION,
corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1873,
at 8 o'clock.
Admission, $1; reserved seats extra—which may be procured at the hall, at drug-store of C. A. Marsh, 125th-st. and 3d-av., and at Asa L. Shipman & Son's, No. 25 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.
Owing to a delay in the return to the City of the Italian Opera Troupe, the above concert will be postponed until TUESDAY EVENING, March 4. Sale of reserved seats will continue until all are disposed of at the places above named, and also at Christie's, No. 1,456 3d-av.

"CHARITY."
AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., in aid of
ST. BARNABAS HOME.

NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH
BY
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY, FEB. 24, AT 8 P. M.
Subject;
"FACTS versus FALLACIES."

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French, next MONDAY NIGHT, at 8, at No. 1,288 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses. Oral system. No grammar.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH-ST., BEtween Broadway and 5th-av., the most accessible location in New-York City, to let, at reasonable prices, for Sunday services, tableaux, opera, concerts, lectures, fairs, weddings, theatricals, balls, &c.; perfect in acoustics, and seats 800 persons; stage permanent and complete.

LECTURES.

TRINITY CHAPEL LECTURE COURSE.
25TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
EVERY MONDAY EVENING, (7½ O'CLOCK,)
commencing Feb. 24,
Under the auspices of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,
of the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.
Feb. 24—"HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE." Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D., rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.
March 3—"THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL TEACHING." Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, New-York.
March 10—"AIM AND SCOPE OF THE PRAYER-BOOK AS AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER." Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., rector of St. Timothy's Church, New-York.
March 17—"HOW TO INTEREST CHILDREN IN THE CHURCH." Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church, New-York.
March 24—"HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH." Rev. B. F. DECOSTA.
March 31—"HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS." Rev. Prof. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean ad interim Gen. Theo. Sem.
All communications relative to the business of the association, as well as applications for membership, should be addressed to JOHN P. FAURE,
Secretary,
Post-office Box No. 361, New-York City.

OLIVET CHAPEL,
NO. 63 2D-ST.
Young People's Association Lectures.
Rev. W. ORMISTON, D. D.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
The association cordially invite the public to this free lecture which Dr. Ormiston has kindly consented to give under our auspices.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROUGHING IT.
Augustin Daly's Sensational American "Folly,"
ROUGHING IT.
The critic of the *Herald* says: "In the new 'folly' everything is new, and fresh and sparkling and vivacious. 'Roughing It' is as lively as a circus, and as natural as the opera. It is not 'high art' of course, but, then, it does not pretend to be anything but a rattling folly. It has only its pungency and palpable satire and extravagant situations and truly beautiful scenery to make it popular. From first to last the auditorium is as uproarious as the stage. In short, nothing so good, so amusing and so perfectly enjoyable has been acted on the New-York stage this season."

ROUGHING IT
HAS MADE AN INSTANTANEOUS AND
MOST EMPHATIC HIT.

ROUGHING IT.
The critic of the *Times* says: "'Roughing It' has been received at once as a popular favorite. It was accepted on the first night with the greatest favor. It resembles more closely the order of plays known in Paris as 'Revues' than any work which has ever been done on the local boards. Upon a story of sufficient interest to bind the attention from first to last, Mr. Daly has strung his series of splendid pictures and his army of miscellaneous and amusing characters. An animated view of the Grand Union Depot and the transformation tableaux of the close of the play are applauded with special enthusiasm."

ROUGHING IT
INTRODUCES MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AND
MRS. JOHN WOOD
In two of the most original and dashing comedy characters those popular artists have ever been seen in.

ROUGHING IT.
The critic of the *World* says: "Mr. Daly has succeeded in introducing an entirely new style of play to the American public. ROUGHING IT, like 'Round the Clock,' is a combination of French bouffe, English burlesque, spectacle farce, and comic opera, at once distinct from any form of entertainment that has yet been made popular here. From the first to the last scene the play is a rattling chase; anything more stirring or more picturesque WE HAVE NEVER SEEN than the departure of the train, the 'Indian Attack,' and the final happy and gorgeous tableaux."
Mrs. WOOD irradiates the piece with her humor.

Don't fail to see
ROUGHING IT.
The four seasons in living tableaux,
exhibiting the Fairy Fancy of
An "Opium Smoker's dream."

I. GAUNT WINTER IN HIS SLED, DRAWN BY WOLVES OVER SNOWY PRECIPICES!
II. VERDANT SPRING—THE RURAL BRIDGE WITH GROUPS OF CUPIDS AT PLAY. A poet's fancy!!
III. Summer! The period of flowers! Groups of airy MAIDENS WITHIN BOWERS OF ROSES!
IV. THE HARVEST TIME IN AUTUMN: A VISION OF GOLDEN GRAIN, AND THE LOVELY REAPERS AT THEIR LABOR! CROWNED BY THE APPEARANCE OF THE HARVEST QUEEN IN THE AERIAL CHARIOT ATTENDED BY HER COURT BEAUTIES!!

ROUGHING IT.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½.
ROUGHING IT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ROUGHING IT
has received the unanimous praise of the Press.
The *Evening Post* says: "'Roughing It' deserves to be seen by all admirers of the higher order of spectacle. Its humor, originality, bright scenic attractions have never been surpassed."
The *Mail* says: "It is the most amusing of all the plays which have been done in New-York this Winter. Its multiplicity of incident, grotesqueness of situation, and extravagant humor are well calculated to make it a GREAT SUCCESS!"
The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The departure of the train from the Grand Central Depot; the surprise of the Indians in the mountain gorge, and the very original and gorgeous transformation at the end are worthy of the elegant theatre in which they are presented."
The Box-sheet is open
two weeks in advance, and seats for
ROUGHING IT
may be secured ahead.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8,
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
ALIXE!!!
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION.

SIXTH WEEK OF ALIXE.

EVERY EVENING for the present will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S very successful and brilliant emotional drama, in four acts, entitled
ALIXE!
Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DEITZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. BURNETT.
MATINEE OF ALIXE,
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
The *Herald* says: The play of ALIXE at the new Fifth-avenue Theatre is a very great success. Since the first night it has steadily grown in the refinement of dramatic rendering, and the familiarity of the actors with their parts has made it as remarkable for evenness as for a high order of art. From the beginning to the end of the play everything is well done—a singular merit in a performance, it must be confessed, especially as in this case, where well done means artificially done.
The *Dispatch* says: The new play ALIXE, as we predicted it would, has taken fast hold of public favor, and the Fifth-avenue Theatre is nightly the receptacle of audiences which, neither in point of numbers nor fashion, were ever surpassed at the old house.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that, in view of the continued call for places to witness ALIXE, he has postponed for the present all novelties and changes of programme. NEVERTHELESS he has purchased in MSS., direct from the authors, and is under contract to produce within a very short period, the two most recent PARIS SENSATIONS, M. Alexandre Dumas' psychological drama called CLAUDE'S WIFE, and M. Victorien Sardou's most brilliant satirical comedy of American society entitled,
UNCLE SAM!!

HARLEM MUSIC HALL. ALIXE
The extraordinary extent of Mr. DALY'S company permitting a complete EXTRA CAST of this very emotional play of
ALIXE!!!
now creating such a sensation at the new Fifth-avenue Theatre, that drama will be given in HARLEM, at the above place, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1873,
with a cast of singular merit. Messrs. C. Rockwell, W. Davidge, G. H. Griffiths, B. Ringgold, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Misses Sara Jewett, Rosa St. Clair, Kate Claxton, Mary Griffiths, &c., &c., will appear.
⁂ Tickets, securing seats, may be had at the Harlem Post-office and Harlem Railroad Depot office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
The great character artists "Messrs"
SHERIDAN and MACK.
First time of the comic sketch ROUGHING IT.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French next MONDAY NIGHT, at 8, at No. 1,288 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses. Oral system; no grammar.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, Organ Fund Benefit. J. J. VILLERS (Gumptown—Podigah Cute) will make his first appearance in this City in his new lecture, entitled *The Funny People We Meet.*

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 34 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in private lessons.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Anniversary was Observed in This City—Parades and Receptions—The Day Elsewhere.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated in this City, yesterday, more generally than has been the case for many years. During the war of the rebellion, and for some time after its cessation, its events absorbed the attention of the people to such a degree that it was exceedingly difficult to interest them in the celebration of any event which was not connected with their own glorious triumph. To the demands upon their patriotism from bygone days, they replied, "We have our own heroes, our own battles, our own victories, to honor and celebrate." The birth of Washington might be worthy of more than passing notice; the victories of the revolution might claim the attention of every lover of his country; the recurrence of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence should cause a thrill of pride in the heart of every American patriot. But we have had a second revolution, and the form of the last obscures that of the first. The people naturally feel more interest in the living than in the dead, and in those who have recently passed away, and whom they have known, than in those whose names come down to them from the pages of history. So, for a time after the war of the rebellion, the anniversary of the birthday of Washington seemed likely to become less generally observed as a holiday. But, with the lapse of years, the indifference toward the celebration of the day has been somewhat overcome. The startling events which followed in such rapid succession for a time, absorbing the popular attention, have, in a certain degree, faded from the recollection. There is no sea without a tide, and indifference at one time will change to interest at another. Yesterday the sun rose bright and beautiful over the City, and a clear, sharp atmosphere caused the pedestrian to be well muffled before venturing out for the day. The slush, which for a few days past made every crossing exceedingly disagreeable, was frozen, and the members of the companies preparing to parade thanked their lucky stars that they were to be preserved from wet feet, and consequent sore throats. At an early hour in the day, street-cars and the various conveyances were crowded with people anxious to reach certain points to witness parades, or to participate in them. Bunting floated from every flagstaff, from the City Hall, and the masts of ships in the bay and rivers. The entire City bore the appearance of being decorated for a general gala day. Business was almost entirely suspended, but few establishments remaining open, such as bar-rooms and grog-shops. In the evening there were all kinds of amusements, and the streets wore a lively appearance until a late hour.

A Glimpse at the Past—Washington's Genius and Character.

George Washington was born on the 22d of February, 1732. His name and fame are household words in America, and his memory is enshrined in history. The Celtic, Saxon, and other primitive races, who are naturally of a plastic and susceptible temperament, are prone, in common with other nations, to laud and almost adore the successful man of the hour, seldom pausing to make the distinction between great and good. The Celestials have deified Confucius; the Hindoos lavished the wealth of their prolific clime in perpetuating in marble the virtues of Aurungzebe; Xerxes and Darius are forgotten by the modern Persian when the poems of Hafiz are recited. The scattered tribes of Israel honor the memory of the Maccabees; the degenerate Greek forgets the heroes of that classic land when the deeds of Scanderbeg and Marco Bozzaris are mentioned. Turkey swears by Mahommed; dismembered Poland hallows the names of Sobieski and Kosciusko; Switzerland boasts of Tell and Winkelried, though the former has been decided to be a myth. Spain glories in the deeds of the Cid; France, Bayard, Duguesclin, and Napoleon; Scotland, Wallace; and stormy Scandanavia worships the shades of Gustavus Vasa and Charles XII. Modern society seeks in the mythical pages of Greek and Roman lore for examples of great and good men, but the acme of unselfish patriotism is found in George Washington. In the Old World when a Hapsburg, Bourbon, Romanoff, or Guelph dies, the terse announcement of the event is pushed out of doors by the prayer for the longevity of the happy successor. "The King is dead. Long live the King" is a well-known phrase. The birth-day of the reigning sovereign, though usually observed as a fête during the life of the monarch, is soon forgotten when a successor changes the calendar. It remained for republican America to perpetuate by solemn legal enactment the natal day of her Cincinnatus. In Europe, notwithstanding the reforms effected by Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, and other advanced minds of the period, the yearly calendar is still burdened with saints' days and commemorative festivals of questionable character. America, however, boasts of but two national holidays—the Twenty-second of February and Fourth of July. The eighteenth century was prolific in great men, men whose names stand out in prominent relief on the page of history. Washington, Wolfe, Montcalm, Lafayette, Bonaparte, Wellington, and the brilliant array of statesmen who directed the destinies of the world. A severe and elevated standard of honor and rectitude was characteristic of the men of those days. The heroic Wolfe served in the same British regiment with Washington, and in such a school and under such men was commenced the education of George Washington. His powerful and comprehensive mind grasped everything. In reducing the disorganized masses of the army into a well-disciplined body, the smallest matters of detail were not forgotten. His experience in the first campaigns of the revolution strongly impressed on his mind the necessity of forming a regular and systematic army organization, but the difficulties which he had to contend against were almost insurmountable. He had no trained engineer officers to aid him, so an order, dated March 30, 1779, established the much-needed corps of engineers. In it is pointed out the duties of the corps in the field and its position on the march. Feeling the great necessity of a military education, Washington, Hamilton, Pickering, Knox, and others, urged the necessity of establishing a proper school for the soldier. Again, in 1796, Washington in stronger language pressed the founding of a military academy, where a regular course of military education could be given, and to him we really owe the establishment of West Point, and other schools for the soldier. Around Washington were circled such names as Hamilton, Gates, Schuyler, Knox, Alexander, the Clintons and Lees, all men of education and of some previous military experience, yet so destitute was the nation of general military science that Lafayette, Pulaski, Dekalb, Kosciusko, and other foreign officers, were appointed to the highest ranks. The future of the infant Republic engrossed the thoughts of Washington even after his retirement to private life. His suggestions and writings teem with evidence of his penetration and foresight. His celebrated maxim, "If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war," has been adopted as the creed of all nations. His strenuous advocacy of fortifying the route to Canada by Lake Champlain, and also our leading commercial sea and lake ports, evince his solicitude for the future security of the country. He was, indeed, the master mind of that period, and so long as the Union endures will the name and fame of George Washington live green and honored in the hearts of a great and free people.

Parade of the Order of United American Mechanics.

The parade of the Order of United American Mechanics was the largest of the day, and the most successful in the history of the order, seventy-four councils, including over 5,000 members, being in line. Before noon the several contingents had gathered at the place of rendezvous in Warren and Murray streets, and on Broadway, councils from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places being present, in addition to the twenty-seven councils representing the City. The members were all attired in the red, white, and blue regalia of the order, and many of the councils carried their particular flags, in addition to the stars and stripes. This, with the numerous bands of music which accompanied many of the councils, made up a very animated and effective picture.

As it was understood that the Mayor would review the procession as it passed through the park, the steps of the City Hall, and all the points of view in the park, and on Broadway, between Park-place and Worth-street, were occupied by an eager crowd of sight-seers. At 12½ P. M. the procession began moving down Chambers-street, and entered the park in the following order: Double line of Police from the Twenty-sixth Precinct; Grand Marshal, Major John Missing, Assistant Grand Marshal, Col. Geo. Hitchcock, both on horseback, attended by six mounted aids and fifty-five mounted division aids, selected from the various councils. Then followed seventy-four councils, in three divisions, as follows: First Division, twenty-three councils of New-York City, about 2,500 men, under Col. Hitchcock; Second Division, twenty-one councils from Long Island, including nineteen from Brooklyn and one each from Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, about 1,200 men; Third Division, councils from Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Middleton, Staten Island, Irvington, and Chester, and visiting councils, including five from Jersey City, three from Paterson, and one each from Bayonne and Newark, N. J., the rear being brought up by eight junior councils of this City and Brooklyn, the division numbering about 1,300 men. The largest single council was the Charter Oak, of this City, which numbered 219 men, and came first in line. The procession included several carriages, containing among others, Mr. Sanders, of Morrisania, founder of the order; H. P. Anderson, National Councilor; Ellis Dodge, State Councilor, and E. T. Brown, Secretary, and four veterans of 1812. The Mayor, attended by the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, stood in front of the City Hall to receive the salutations of the processionists, who marched in good order through the park and turned up Broadway. Osceola Council No. 23, of Brooklyn, was headed by a member dressed in the costume of an Indian warrior, and Pocahontas, No. 57, also of Brooklyn, included a horseman personating a squaw. The Young America Council, of this City, carried a flag representing the Goddess of Liberty conferring the regalia of the order on an American mechanic. The marching was somewhat irregular, and the councils did not follow as closely on each other as is usual on such occasions, but the procession, nevertheless, presented a very creditable appearance, and the conduct of the members was generally praised. The procession marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence to Twenty-third-street; up Twenty-third-street to Fourth-avenue, and down Fourth-avenue to Union-square, where the line marched around Washington's statue in review before the marshals, after which they were dismissed, and the several councils departed to their lodge-rooms.

Parade of the American Protestant Association.

Despite the extreme cold and the uninviting condition of the streets, the members of the American Protestant Association turned out in full force yesterday to participate in the celebration of Washington's Birthday. According to announcement the procession was expected to form into line at 12 o'clock, but fully an hour before that time the members of the various lodges began to arrive at the place of rendezvous at Washington Parade Ground, and preparations were made to move punctually at the appointed hour. At 12 o'clock the order was given to form into line. The men wore the badge of their respective lodges, with American colors on the lapels of their coats, and their general appearance was the subject of much favorable comment. Two or three men appeared upon the ground with orange-colored badges, and the initials L. O. L., but to avoid anything which might produce unpleasantness and mar the effect of the parade, they were directed to remove their badges and leave the ranks. An immense concourse of people assembled in the square to witness the procession. At 12½ o'clock the whole number of lodges had taken up their proper positions and reported to the Grand Marshal, James Calhoun. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States and of the Grand Lodge of New-York State headed the procession. They rode in open barouches, and were distinguished from other members of the Order by more elaborately-wrought badges. The parade altogether numbered about 1,200 men, and the command having been given, they moved forward in the following order:

Platoon of Police, under Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Washington Lodge, No. 2.
New-York Lodge, No. 5.
Lincoln Lodge, No. 6.
Apprentice Boys' Lodge, No. 7.
Columbus Lodge, No. 8.
Waldenses Lodge, No. 9.
Henry Clay Lodge, No. 10.
Ninth Ward Loyal Union Club.
Kilicmane Lodge, No. 13.
True Sons of Liberty Lodge, No. 18.
Enniskillen Lodge, No. 29.
Oriental Lodge, No. 36.
Long Island Lodge, No. 40.

The several lodges were preceded by brass bands, a colored band heading the Ninth Ward Loyal Union Club. The parade moved from Washington-square through Eighth-street to Broadway, thence to Fourteenth-street, and through Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Forty-second-street, and Eighth-avenue to Fourteenth-street and Union-square, where they were dismissed.

After the Parade—A Riot in the Bowery.

A fracas occurred yesterday afternoon, at the intersection of the Bowery and Houston-street, which, at one time, bid fair to assume serious and formidable proportions. The melée commenced at about 3½ o'clock, when one of the Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics—believed to belong either to Brooklyn or Jersey City—was en route for home. The parade had been dismissed at Union Square, and the Council referred to was marching down the Bowery, with drums beating and colors flying. Immediately in the rear of the cortége was a Third-avenue car filled with passengers, a number of whom were women and children. The driver of the car, who was an Irishman, apparently under the influence of liquor, appeared very anxious to pass the processionists, who were marching on the railroad track, the street near the curb being incumbered with hummocks of ice and snow. He called repeatedly to the men to turn out, so that he could pass, but no attention was paid to him. Becoming angry, he drove his team so close that the horses' heads struck the backs of the rear file. One of the Marshals in charge of the Council ordered the car-driver to keep back, but was answered by jeers and scoffs from parties on the front platform. Thus matters continued until the car arrived at Houston-street, when one of the roughs on the car cried out: "Give it to the Orange ——." This appears to have been a preconcerted signal, for the driver whipped up his team and drove right into the procession, breaking up the rear and knocking down several of the men. The latter, however, rallied, and made an attack on the car. The ruffians who, by inciting the driver, had caused all the trouble, slunk into the car, followed by several of the infuriated Mechanics. The car was stopped, and the driver was thrown from the platform, and badly beaten. The passengers, becoming alarmed, rushed pell-mell out of the car, and in the confusion several women were knocked down and slightly injured. In a moment a large crowd gathered, and a general free fight ensued, in which United Mechanics, car-drivers, conductors, and spectators were mixed up in inextricable confusion. The conflict, though short, was very sharp, as was testified by many black eyes and swollen and battered countenances. Patrolman Farley, Seventeenth Precinct, who was on duty in the Bowery, rushed into the midst of the fight and succeeded in restoring order. He rescued the driver of the car from his immediate assailants, and arrested one of the United Mechanics who had assaulted him, but this man was rescued from the officer by a number of his fellow-members, who were urged on by the Marshal of the Council, who was on horseback and took a very prominent part in the disgraceful disturbance. By this time other officers came to the assistance of Farley, and several arrests were made, but the prisoners were rescued by their comrades. The officers, however, succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and starting the cars which had accumulated at the scene of the disturbance. In the meantime, a citizen who had witnessed the mêlée rushed to the police central office in Mulberry-street, and plunging agitated and breathless into the arms of Supt. Kelso, made the startling announcement of a riot in the Bowery, and that the men were shooting each other like dogs, and that a great number had been killed and wounded. The Superintendent at once sent out a telegram for reserves from the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Precincts to assemble at the Bowery and Houston-street, and hurried to the spot himself, quickly followed by Capt. Irving and a number of detectives.

The fight by this time had subsided, and as the reserves promptly arrived, they were at once dismissed. So far as could be ascertained, none of the belligerents were seriously injured. A description of the Marshal in charge of the council with whom the trouble originated, and who made himself so prominent in rescuing the prisoners from the charge of the police, has been obtained from Patrolman Farley, and an effort will be made to secure his arrest.

The Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812, contrary to general expectation, did not parade yesterday. They, however, assembled at Nilsson Hall at 11 o'clock, where they were entertained by Col. Frank Sterry and the Board of Officers of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. N. G. About forty veterans, varying in age between seventy-five and eighty-five years, answered to their names as the roll was called. After partaking of the collation, to which a number of ladies had also been invited, speeches were delivered by Col. Sterry, Rev. Matthew H. Smith, Dr. Hull, and Gen Raymond. The tables were then cleared from the hall, and dancing and singing indulged in until late in the afternoon.

Celebration by the Pupils of the Cooper Institute.

The members of the Cooper Union Literary Class celebrated Washington's Birthday, last evening, by a literary and musical entertainment. The large hall of the Union was densely packed with members of the Cooper Union classes and their friends. Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and others of the trustees occupied seats on the platform. The following is the literary programme, which was interspersed with musical selections by the orchestra: Reading Washington's Farewell Address, Miss Sarah G. Chafa; Oration, "Oppression," by P. J. McGuire; "National Peculiarities," by David Lagaré; "Temples," by J. E. Maloney; "The Future," by Michael H. Sigerson; "The World of Labor," by Marcus Woodie; Recitation, "The American Flag," by Miss Chafa.

The orations, original compositions of the young gentlemen who delivered them, seemed to meet with great favor and were well received by the vast audience. Patriotic allusions, especially those in Gen. Washington's Farewell Address and in Miss Chafa's recitation of "The American Flag," were signals for rounds of applause.

Military Receptions Last Night.

Last evening, the Eighth Regiment gave a reception to their friends, and their new armory, in Twenty-third-street, was filled with a company of ladies and gentlemen. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and was kept up until 11½ o'clock, when all partook of an excellent collation. Col. Scott and staff were present, as were also Col. Braine, Ninth Regiment; Col. Sterry, Sixth Regiment; Inspector-General Morris, Col. Blanchard, Capt. Dutcher, Lieut. Whitelow, Major Appleton, Capt. Irving, Gen. Varian and staff, and officers and members of the Twenty-second, Seventy-first, Ninth, First, Forty-seventh, and Twenty-third Regiments. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

The Seventy-first Regiment received their friends in the armory, corner Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, over 2,000 persons being present. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, &c. Among the company present were Col. Vose and staff, Inspector-General Morris, officers and members of the Forty-seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and First Regiments, and a number of the members of the "Old Guard." All the companies had prepared a collation for their guests, which was partaken of about 10½ o'clock, after which dancing was resumed until 11½ o'clock.

Celebration by the New-York Society of the Cincinnati.

The New-York Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the birthday of Washington by a social reunion at Delmonico's last evening. William S. Popham, First Vice-President, occupied the chair. Among those present were Gen. Webb, Gen. Morrill, W. H. Crosby, William B. Earle, A. F. Webb, Dr. Ellis, J. Taylor Lee, R. F. Dewitt, Charles Weed, Earle Douglass, William Hoffman, J. F. Schuyler, Rev. M. Willett, and others. Mr. John W. Greatorex was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The oration of the evening was delivered by Gen. Webb, and the following toasts were proposed and duly responded to: "George Washington;" "The Founders of the Society;" "The Union of the States, the Union of the People of these States, one and inseparable—*Esto Perpetua*;" "The President of the United States;" "The President of the Cincinnati and President of the New-York Branch;" "Our Sister Societies;" "Prof. Turner;" "The Clergy of the Revolutionary War," &c. The society did not adjourn until past midnight.

Services in the Churches.

Special services were held in Trinity Church yesterday. The ritual of the Episcopal communion, with choral accompaniments, was read, and the special Scriptural lesson for the day was given by the Rector. A number of local clergymen assisted at the celebration, which was attended by a large number of persons. At 12½ o'clock P. M., Mr. Ayliffe rung out the following programme from Trinity Chimes:

1. Ringing the Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
4. Gypsy's Warning.
5. Little Maggie May.
6. Hail Columbia.
7. O! Would I were a Bird.
8. Scotch Melody. (From Guy Mannering.)
9. See, the Conquering Hero Comes.
10. Red, White, and Blue.
11. Spanish Melody.
12. Airs from Daughter of the Regiment.
13. Merrily Rings the Trinity Bells.
14. Yankee Doodle.

Services were also held in the Episcopal and other churches. A solemn high mass, under the auspices of the Catholic Union Council of New-York, was celebrated in St. Gabriel Church, East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues. A large congregation participated in the devotional exercises. Rev. Father Preston, the new Vicar-General, preached an appropriate sermon.

Celebration by the Boulevard Club.

The members of the Boulevard Club celebrated Washington's Birthday, yesterday, by a dinner at their club-house, on the boulevard, near One Hundred and Third-street. Mr. Andrew Bleakley presided. Jerome Buck read Washington's Farewell Address, Hosea Perkins made the oration of the evening, and Warden Brennan sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Three salutes of thirteen guns each were fired, one at sunrise, one at noon, and one at sunset.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was duly observed yesterday in Brooklyn. No business was transacted in the courts or public offices. The day was ushered in by the usual salute of 100 guns from Fort Greene, the Navy-yard and other places. At 11 o'clock A. M. the chimes of St. Ann's, on the Heights, pealed forth. The programme included the national airs and anthems, after which appropriate exercises were performed in the church by the rector, Rev. Dr. Schenck, who, after offering prayer, read Washington's Farewell Address in a very effective manner. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Lorentz, sung "God Bless Our Native Land." During the afternoon the chimes were again rung. The Order of United American Mechanics assembled in Williamsburg and paraded the streets, wearing the regalia of the order. There were no disturbances reported. Several companies of fantasticals were out in their grotesque costumes. Flags were displayed all over the City. The Court-house was profusely decorated with bunting, and under the influence of a bright sun the City presented a gay appearance.

A reception was given by the managers of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, at their building on Atlantic-avenue, which was very largely attended both by friends of the institution and strangers. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the children. Post Rankin, G. A. R., inaugurated at the Academy of Music a series of representations of "The Color Guard" on a scale beyond anything that has previously been attempted in Brooklyn.

At the Graham Institute a programme consisting of a piano solo, an oration on Thomas Jefferson and the statesmen of his time compared with the statesmen of to-day, vocal music and distribution of prizes to the members of the various classes was carried out. After the close of the exercises, the picture gallery, school rooms, and library were opened for inspection. The founder of this institute, Mr. Graham, besides making provision for a free library for mechanics and others, left it obligatory on the trustees of his bounty to have a public celebration on every recurrence of Washington's Birthday, and on this occasion the distribution of prizes to the pupils who distinguished themselves most in the various branches of study took place.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Washington's Birthday was very generally celebrated yesterday. In Jersey City the O. U. A. M. paraded, and subsequently visited New-York to participate in the celebration there. Salutes were fired by Ehler's Battery, off Hoboken, at sunrise and sunset. The Catholic Union celebrated its first mass in St. Peter's Church, and will hereafter have masses said on all national holidays. Bishop Corrigan acted as celebrant, and Rev. Father Hewitt preached an eloquent sermon. In Newark the O. U. A. M. paraded, the fire and church bells were rung, the First and Second Regiments paraded. The same programme was executed in Paterson, except that the military did not parade. Salutes were fired in both cities, and business was very generally suspended.

The Day in Staten Island.

Yesterday was generally observed in the different villages of Staten Island as a holiday. The principal marts and places of business were closed and the national flag floated over the public and many private buildings. The contingent of the U. O. A. M., paraded in the early part of the day and proceeded to New-York to join the ranks of the general parade.

The Day Throughout the Country.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated as a half holiday to-day. The banks, public offices, &c., were closed. Although cold and snowing the military paraded and made a fine appearance. The national flag floated from all the public and many private buildings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed here today by a display of the national flag on all the public buildings and a parade of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Washington Continentals.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the closing of the banks, the Post-office, and a display of flags on public and private buildings. There was also a partial suspension of other business.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Salutes were fired this morning, and flags are flying in all directions in honor of the day, which is very generally observed.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the turn-out of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers (white), the Attucks Guards, and Richmond Zouaves (colored), and the Richmond Howitzers. All the public offices and many of the stores on the principal thoroughfares were closed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22.—To-day was observed generally as a holiday. Flags were displayed throughout the city, and the military branch of the Italian Benevolent Association celebrated the day by a parade.

A NEEDED LAW.

Street-Car Travel—An Act to Regulate It.

The following is a draft which has been made by a gentleman of this City as a hint to our law-makers. It would greatly simplify the street-car travel, and remedy many of the evils now existing:

An Act to regulate the number of passengers to be carried on street railroad cars in the City of New-York.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every corporation authorized to run passenger-cars on any railroad in any street or streets of the City of New-York shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, cause the seats or the benches of each and every of such cars to be divided into separate seats, by fixed stationary iron arms or divisions, (like the separate seats of ferry-boats;) such iron arms or divisions to be placed so that there shall be between them spaces for seats of not less than 20 inches. On and after the expiration of said thirty days it shall not be lawful for any such corporation, or any superintendent, agent, conductor, or driver thereof, to run, or cause or permit to run or to be run, on any railroad track within said City any such car, the seats or benches of which shall not have been and be at the time divided into separate seats, as in this section provided.

SEC. 2. From and after thirty days after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any such corporation, or any superintendent, officer, agent, manager, conductor, or driver thereof to exact, demand, claim, collect, or receive any fare, pay, money, or compensation from any passenger or person for the passage or carriage, in any such car, of any such passenger or person, unless such passenger or person is furnished, and allowed to occupy, a separate seat in such car for the whole distance such passenger or person shall ride in such car.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, or any other officer of the City of New-York, to grant, allow, issue, or give any license to any corporation or person for any street railroad car to be used or run for carrying passengers, the seats of which are not divided into separate seats, as provided by the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. Any railroad corporation, and any officer, superintendent, manager or agent thereof, who shall violate any provision of this act, shall, for each violation, be liable to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in the penal sum of $100, to be recovered by an action at law in any court having jurisdiction thereof. But one-half of said penalty shall belong to, and on recovery thereof, shall be paid to the person on whose information such action shall have been brought.

SEC. 5. Any conductor or driver of any such car, who shall exact, demand, claim, collect or receive any pay, fare, money or compensation from any passenger or person, in violation of the second section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of $100, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for thirty days, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Declaration of a Spanish Republic—The Event Celebrated in New-York.

A large number of Spaniards residing in New-York City and Brooklyn assembled at the Maison Dorée, Fourteenth-street, last night, to celebrate the establishment of a Republic in Spain. A sumptuous collation was provided, at which Francisco Llado presided. The utmost hilarity prevailed, the Spaniards assembled being entirely in favor of the new rule in the mother country. The first toast of the evening was proposed by Señor Llado—"George Washington, the founder of a Republic, whose fame extends to every quarter of the earth, and whose example may well be imitated by the young Republic of Spain." This was received with enthusiastic applause. Ferrer De Couto then followed, in a lengthy speech, detailing the causes which led to the formation of a Republic in Spain and the advantages which will probably accrue to the nation. His remarks were listened to with much attention. The portrait of Emilio Castelar, of Spain, was then held up before the assemblage. It was instantly recognized by all present, and intense excitement prevailed. Ignacio Haya then spoke, appealing to the sympathies and pride of his countrymen.

Several other speakers followed in short addresses. It was resolved to send dispatches to Spain congratulating the legislative body and the people upon the successful establishment of a Republic, in the name of the Spaniards resident in New-York and Brooklyn. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and all departed gratified at the success of the meeting and the enthusiasm displayed in favor of the advancement of the mother country.

Fatal Accident—A Man Run Over by a Stage.

On the evening of Feb. 8, Caleb McCaskell, residing at No. 73 Cortlandt-street, came out of the liquor-saloon corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, intoxicated. He endeavored to cross Broadway, and staggering to and fro, was eventually knocked down and run over by a Broadway stage. One gentleman, who witnessed the accident, thought that the stage was one belonging to the Madison-avenue line, but was not positive. Caskell was picked up and taken to his residence, where he died two days after from internal injuries. Yesterday, Coroner Herrman held an inquest. In his charge to the jury he said that if from the evidence it would seem that the deceased was drunk, and falling about Broadway, incapable of taking care of himself, the stage company was not to blame. One of the jurors, named Thomas C. Kennedy, demurred to the charge of the Coroner, saying that, no matter how drunk and incapable a citizen might be, that was no reason why a stage-driver should run over him. The jurors, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy, found that Caskell came to his death by being run over by a stage in front of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Kennedy found a separate verdict, averring that the stage belonged to the Madison-avenue line, and censuring the company for reckless driving.

Ball of the French Masonic Lodges.

Concorde and Sincérité Masonic Lodges gave their ninth grand invitation masked ball, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. At 9 P. M. a numerous company had gathered in the ball-room, and the dressing-rooms were filled with maskers endeavoring to assume their various disguises. So crowded did the dressing-rooms become at one time that many of the guests attired themselves in the hall, each party leaving one of their members to dispose of hats, cloaks, and overcoats. The full dress usual on such occasions was by no means adhered to, and many of the company delayed putting on their masks until dancing commenced, while others, enjoying themselves, discarded disguise altogether. The usual variety of character was represented on the floor, kings, with their queens and princesses, clowns, negroes, and the ubiquitous Indian warrior, while a number of ladies came in dominoes and several assumed masks without any special significance. At 10½ o'clock dancing commenced and continued for nearly two hours, when the customary intermission occurred, after which the dancers returned to the floor and kept it until an early hour of the morning. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. D. Arnould, President; A. Weyman, Vice-President; L. Bourdonnay, Secretary, and J. Conferon, Treasurer. Nearly all the officers and many of the members of the Concorde and Sincérité Lodges were present.

Apollo Hall General Committee—Nomination of Officers.

A secret caucus of the delegates to the Apollo Hall General Committee was convened last evening at Delmonico's, to take action in regard to the election of officers and the programme of action for the present year. Upward of 100 delegates were present, including Senator O'Brien, Judge Spaulding, Roswell D. Hatch, Henry L. Clinton, R. B. Rooney, and others. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the election of the Chairman of the General Committee for the present year, the candidates being John McCoole and Judge Spaulding. The latter, however, withdrew, and it was resolved that Mr. McCoole's name should be formally proposed at the regular meeting to be held next Wednesday evening, when, of course, he will be duly elected. The other officers nominated were Robert B. Rooney, Vice-President; James A. Deary and N. F. Davidson, Secretaries; Jenkins Van Schaick, Treasurer; James Moore, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison-avenue, Mr. Edward F. de Lancey in the chair. The Executive Committee presented its annual report. It sets forth that the object of the society is to gather and preserve the scattered records of the early settlers of the colony of the New Netherlands and the State of New-York. During the past year the society has added to its library 102 bound volumes, 239 pamphlets, and 76 magazines and charts. It has now 60 resident, 92 corresponding, and 12 life members. The report having been accepted the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Edward F. de Lancey; Vice-Presidents, Silvanus J. Macy and George S. Greene; Secretaries, Charles B. Moore and Martin H. Stafford; Treasurer, Samuel S. Purple; Librarian, Henry R. Styles; Register of Pedigrees, S. Edward Styles.

The opening address was to have been delivered by Mr. Charles B. Moore on "Biography," but owing to a slight accident that gentleman was unable to be present. His address, however, was read to the society by Mr. Russ, after which the meeting adjourned.

The State of the Jews in Persia.

Some curious information on this subject, (the *Jewish Chronicle* says,) was picked up by a correspondent of the *Maggid*, who, during a visit at Odessa, came in contact with a Jewish merchant from Georgia and with a Persian Mohammedan. The latter told him that the calamities of famine and cholera had completely subsided, and that the cereals, as well as various other productions of fields and gardens, were in great abundance, and could be had at uncommonly low prices. A pood (thirty-six pounds) of wheaten flour was to be had in the native town of that Persian, thirty wersts (twenty English miles) from Teheran, for thirty copeks, or rather less than a shilling, and at Teheran for sixty to seventy copeks. Being questioned why the Persians disagree with their Jewish fellow-countrymen, the Persian replied that the Jews were great impostors. He was pressed to explain the nature of the impositions of which the Jews were held to be guilty. Upon this he made the following circumstantial statement: Our sovereign is not like yours. He is excessively eager to get as much money as can possibly be obtained. He therefore surrenders his provinces to the respective governors (pashas) without inquiring whether the whole amount of the imposed taxes flows into the Imperial treasury. The faithful Moslems are treated with greater forbearance than the Jews who are not ready to pay when the tax-gatherer calls on them. This official is apt to fly in a passion, and then beats the Jew until he discharges his arrears. Some years ago the Jews of an entire community, refusing the payment of taxes, were confined in prison and flogged without ceasing, until at last they offered to embrace Mohammedanism, whereby they rid themselves of the claimed tribute. When they were brought to the mosque to be received in the faith of the Moslems, it was reported to them that the British Consul intended to interfere on their behalf. They objected, therefore, to abide by the pledge they had taken to abjure the Jewish religion. "We then rushed upon them and killed a great many of them, to punish them for the imposition they had practiced upon us." Instances of such a refusal cause the Jews to appear in the eyes of their fanatical neighbors as being stubborn and irreclaimable "impostors." The same Hebrew periodical informs us that the *New Russian Telegraph*, (*Nowo Ros. Telegr.*,) No. 280, has a report from Persia, according to which the produce of agricultural labor is bought up wholesale before the crop is ripe, and is then resold at famine prices. The Governor of Tabris is pointed out as one of those who, by such unprincipled speculations, suck up the marrow of the land, and help to reduce the people to utter destitution. The Governor of Hamadan, on the other hand, who seems to be moved by higher considerations, finding that a local chieftain had caused a general scarcity by his illegal purchases, ordered the delinquent to be put to death, whereon the corn prices at once fell to a conveniently moderate charge.

Interesting Art Exhibition.

The opening exhibition of paintings by the well-known artist, Kruseman Van Elten, was the occasion of a most interesting reunion of artists at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, last evening. Two hundred or more visitors were in attendance, among whom were the following artists: Messrs. Bristol, Ellis, Homer, Beard, Martin, Huntington, McEntee, Marshall, Dolph, Brevoort, De Haas, Whitredge, Wood, Nichols, Miller, Gaylerd, Waller, Wust, Perry, Thompson, Henry, and Freeman.

A large painting, entitled "The Last Gleam in the Shawangunk Mountains," attracted much attention, and was much admired, as was also "The Grove in the Heath in Holland." Another, "Mid-day in the Heath," was admired and praised as a most excellent painting, and still another, entitled "Clearing off in the Adirondacks," was pronounced by the critics present as a piece of work of no ordinary merit. On Monday the gallery will be thrown open to the public. The visitors to the gallery last evening were served with an excellent collation, and the occasion was a most agreeable one.

The Committee of Seventy and the Charter.

The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy met last evening to complete arrangements for the meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next, to protest against the passage of the Charter. Mr. George W. Lane presided.

It was determined that the following programme be observed at the meeting:

Mr. James M. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, will preside and make a short opening address, to be followed by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. The resolutions will then be read by Mr. Howard Potter, and addresses will follow by Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. James Emott, Hon. Edward Salomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Parke Godwin.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Feb. 22, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.863 inches; maximum at 0h. 0m. A. M., Feb. 16, 30.338 inches; minimum at 2½ P. M., Feb. 21, 29.020 inches; range, 1.318 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 33°; maximum at 3 P. M., Feb. 18, 45°; minimum at 7 A. M., Feb. 22, 14°; range, 31°. Remarks—Feb. 16, snow from 3¾ A. M. to 11¼ P. M.; amount of water, 1.18 inches. Feb. 19, rain from 0h. 30m. P. M. to 3 P. M.; amount of water, .09 inches. Feb. 21, snow and rain from 9 A. M. to 7½ P. M.; amount of water, 1.28 inches. Total amount of water for week, 2.55 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,702 miles.

Death of an Actor.

Henry Mason, a well-known and popular actor, who, for two years past, has been engaged at Tony Pastor's Opera-house, in the Bowery, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, while at the corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, last evening. He was taken to his home, at No. 108 Orchard-street, where death ensued soon after. The deceased actor was a native of this country, about thirty-four years of age, and leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss.

Personal.

Bishop Sweeney, of Maine, and J. McComb, of California, are at the Astor House.

United States Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, and Gen. P. E. Connor, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. R. Scott, of the United States Army; Hon. L. B. Hiscock, of Boston, and Commander D J. Assyar, of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. M. Shoemaker, and Hon. W. H. Grout, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Phineas Banning, of California, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Woodrow, of the United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Present from the Pope to the Roman Catholic Protectory.

Last Summer the girls of the Roman Catholic Protectory, in the town of West Chester, sent to Pope Pius IX. the proceeds of their overwork performed during a considerable period. On the very day that their contribution reached His Holiness he was pained to read in the newspapers an account of the destruction of the building occupied by the female department of the Protectory, and at once instructed one of his cardinals to forward to the Protectory a service of silver, to be disposed of for the benefit of the institution.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Vicomte de Lutrecht, J. M. Southreon, Mrs. S. D. Caldwell, Miss M. A. Caldwell, Miss Jessie Caldwell, Miss Louise Caldwell, Master E. J. Caldwell, M. Casassus, Manuel Garcia Pachico, Mr. and Mrs. H. Champin, S. P. Tuck, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Paihet, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Evans, Mlle. Rosalia Evans, Mlle. H. V. Evans, Mme. Sophia Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sibley, Miss Emile Sweet, Miss Lulu Sweet, Miss Louise Sweet, B. Hubard, Mr. Robinson, Mlle. C. Geffroy, Mme. Quinn, Fathers Exephannus, Gabril, Gaspar, Melchor Angel, Santiago Pelegrin, Ramon, Examstan Olegarin, Mr. Cocorant, Mme. L. Ganther, Mme. Deree and infant, Emile Pochard, C. le'Huston, Pierre Rudolpher, Emmanuel Busch, Th. Rougier, Ab. Baer, Chas. Tricot.

Per steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Stehla, Miss Delemater, Jules Plunkett, Wm. Bembridge, Wm. McGregor, Father Thomas Burke, Father Lilly, Wm. Donnie, James Goggin, Mrs. James W. Holcombe, R. Maccowther, A. Leman and wife, Geo. T. Serle, Wm. Delemater, P. Stockli.

Per steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—J. Cumiskey, J. Osborne, J. M. Kelvie, W. Reynolds and wife, Mrs. F. M. Browne, N. W. Browne, H. G. Browne.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 52½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Rentes, 56f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady: Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation; of the sales, 5,000 bales were American; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 18d. @18¼d. ₽ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 48s. 6d. @49s. ₽ cwt. Linseed oil, £33 10s. ₽ ton.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Colonia Vocal Society gave a masked soirée at its rooms in the Bowery, last night.

The investigation in regard to the Nilsson Hall Armory lease was postponed yesterday for one week.

The Allemania Maenner-chor gave its annual masquerade at the Harmonic Rooms in Essex-street, last night.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday ordered the forfeiture of a number of recognizances, pro forma.

Recorder Hackett and Assistant District-Attorney Horace Russell were in consultation, yesterday, as to the form of indictment in Rosenzweig's case.

An altercation occurred last evening in the lager-beer saloon of David Telsluff, No. 183 Elm-street, between the proprietor and Peter Brien, of No. 241 Centre-street, during which Telsluff struck Brien over the eye with a glass, inflicting a severe wound.

Last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the two-story building No. 619 Eighth-avenue, owned by Mary Doherty, and occupied by Abraham Levy as a dwelling. Damage to furniture $400; insured in the Citizens' Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $100.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reported to the Board of Police, yesterday, that during the week ending 15th inst., 19,449 loads of ashes and garbage were removed from the City at a cost of $10,393 36, and $407 18 were expended in carting snow from the streets.

The deputation appointed by the rapid transit meeting, held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday last, returned from Albany yesterday. They report that they received a favorable hearing from the Railway Committees of both Houses, and that many members of the Senate and Assembly promised their support to the measure.

The monthly promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of C. S. Grafulla, was given last evening at the regimental armory, on Third-avenue. Gen. Shaler and other officers of the National Guard were present. The programme consisted of twelve selections from Strauss, Rossini, Farbach, and other foreign composers.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, last evening, a resolution that the organization should attend the anti-charter meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday was adopted. It should be stated that there was only about a score of the members of the council present, and that the mover of the resolution was the Assistant Alderman of the district.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, for the week ending yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: Voluntary Petitions—John M. Farrington, William A. Haywood, George W. Ring. Adjudications in Involuntary Cases—Joseph H. Thompson, Charles H. Thompson, Simon Rubin, Joseph Riley, Timothy Kiernen, George Welsh, Abraham Welsh, Abraham Morris, Simon Skienck, Simon Bamberger, Leon Bamberger, Abraham Weil. Discharge—Lewis A. Carmer.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 315 arrests during the past week.

Catharine Malone, aged thirty years, died in a carriage, yesterday, while on her way to St. Peter's hospital, corner of Hicks and Congress streets.

LONG ISLAND.

John Amberman, sixteen years old, of Springfield, Jamaica, was fatally injured, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

The February term of the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, will convene at the Court-house, in North Hempstead, to-morrow.

Charles A. Floyd, of Comac, Long Island, died on Thursday. He represented Suffolk County in the State Assembly in 1836 and 1838. Mr. Floyd was highly esteemed and respected, and lived to a green old age.

The referee in the case of Delfina Oaksmith *vs.* Alvin Oaksmith, (of Patchogue,) has recommended to the Supreme Court that a limited divorce be granted, without alimony, and that the custody of the youngest child be given to plaintiff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Mr. Alsop has resigned the Rectorship of Christ (Episcopal) Church at Rye.

Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, is expected to preach in St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, this morning and evening.

The Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Morrisania reports the receipt of $27,127 94 during the past week, making $81,481 already paid.

Mr. F. A. Abbott, of Rye, contemplates the erection of a parsonage for the accommodation of ministers who may preach at the Memorial Church.

Thomas Fearon, of Yonkers, and George Englehardt, of Greenpoint, are to pull a three-mile rowing-match over the Yonkers course on the 8th of March.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is reported that a man is missing from Germantown who fully answers the description of the man found murdered in Hoboken about three weeks ago.

The first township election in New-Jersey was held in Wayne Township, Passaic County, Feb. 20, and resulted in favor of the Republicans. No regular Democratic ticket was nominated, but a Union ticket was formed, which included a few Democrats. R. M. Torbel was elected Town Clerk; James D. Berdan chosen freeholder; G. W. Colfax, Collector; R. J. Banta, T. F. Cox, Wm. Isherwood, Albert Benson, and P. G. Marcellis, Town Committee.

The employes of James Woods, Sons & Co., of Pittsburg, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions of sympathy with their employers in their financial difficulties, and offering the services of nearly 1,000 men for two or three months, asking for the same only sufficient out of their store to sustain themselves and families until such time as they feel able to further compensate them.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. E. Whiting, F. Lopes, F. G. Adams, W. Bennett, Mrs. F. G. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Trowbridge, S. E. Burrows and wife, P. Livingston and wife, Mrs. W. P. Crawford and servant, John J. Nolan, Edward Mercuit, Abraham Krebs, Z. H. Street, wife and infant, Rev. E. S. Briady, John Mullen, Wm. Johnson, Mr. Collins.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—R. A. Stewart, Geo. E. Alden, Thos. J. Monroe, J. A. P. Bonalde, Henry Schwenicin and child, Frederick Bencat, Wm. H. Clark, Capt. F. Olsen, Chas. Linden, Mrs. De Wolf and daughter, W. A. Weeks, W. G. Wilson.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. S. Evans, Smith W. Page, Robert Hill and lady, Miss Emma Hill, John F. Jenne, D. B. Moses, Dr. E. D. Fuller, William F. Jones and lady, George B. Rokes, Miss Mary Clifton, Charles F. Walters, lady and 2 children, Miss Emma Ellis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets.......5:46 | Moon rises...4:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:35 | Gov. Island...5:24 | Hell Gate....6:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C. 3 days, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 19th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Filoppo, (Ital.,) Dilietri, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset,) Tibbetts, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Rambler, Hamilton, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, for Antwerp; barks Georg & Ludwig, for Konigsberg; Beaufort, for Cork; brigs Angelia, for Cienfuegos; Lizzie W. Wirden, for Havana; steam-ships Bremen, for Bremen; Euxine, for do.; St. Laurent, for Havre; City of Paris and The Queen, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Cleopatra, for Havana, via Nassau; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Niagara, for Bermuda; E. B. Souder and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Volunteer, for Wilmington, N. C.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; Oceanic, for Liverpool, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Arr. schrs. E. S. Potter, from Mobile; Eagle, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Flag, for Boston, and Ashland, for Philadelphia, and bark Kathleen, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—Passed out the capes—Steamer Liberty, for Havana; ship Hermine, for Rotterdam; brigs Echo, for the West Indies; J. R. K., for Barbadoes; Isidora Reonda, for Cuba; schrs. F. E. Bailey, for Martinique; Edna Harwood, for Cardenas; Flora McRowley, for Cuba; barks Imperador, for Cardenas; Edwin, from Norfolk, for Liverpool; Leda, City Point, for Liverpool; brig Edith, from Baltimore, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—Arr. steam-ship Charles W. Lord from Philadelphia; schrs. South

Fish, from Baltimore, and D. J. Innes, from New-York.

Cld. schs. James Young, for New-York; [illegible]

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 22.—[illegible] Carrie C. Miles, [illegible] Boston, [illegible] Newcastle, Del.; [illegible] New-York; [illegible] Martha, [illegible] for Providence; B. T. Carlisle, Rockport, Me., for Savannah.

Sld. schs. George Nevinger, [illegible] Nowell, [illegible] C. Miles, Carrie G. Crosby, [illegible] Westworth, [illegible] tuc, R. T. Carlisle.

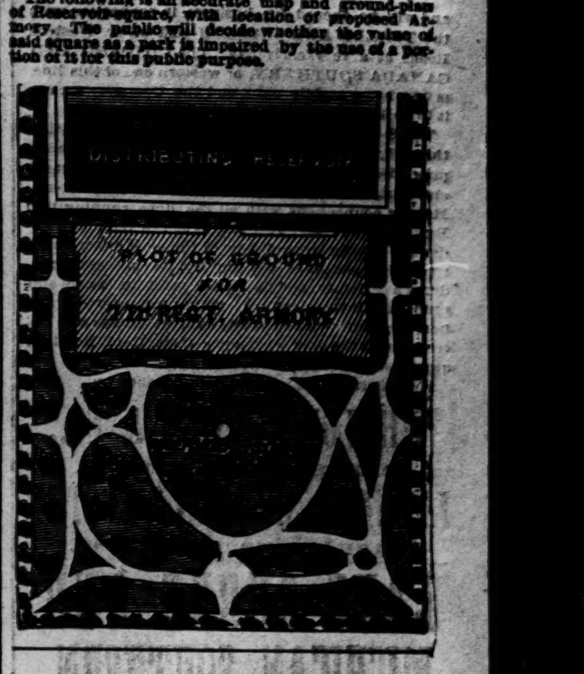
WIND—S. E., moderate; overcast.

Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22.—The brig Storm King, of Liverpool, N. S., [illegible] morning last and was considerably injured.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The following is an accurate map and ground-plan of Reservoir-square, with location of proposed Armory. The public will decide whether the value of the old square as a park is impaired by the use of a portion of it for this public purpose.



STEM-WINDING
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FOR LADIES.
SMALL IN SIZE.
SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.
ACCURATE IN PERFORMANCE.
ELABORATE IN FINISH.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
A full assortment always on hand, carefully regulated, and ready for immediate use.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

NOTICE.
J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.
OPENING DAY
OF THEIR
NEW
CARPET DEPARTMENT,
Monday, Feb. 24, 1873,
WHEN THEIR
CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
ARE INVITED
TO THE EXHIBITION.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.
ALL THE NEWS AND FULL OF PICTURES!
THE DAILY GRAPHIC.
A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.
THE DAILY GRAPHIC in a few days will make its appearance as the only Illustrated Daily Newspaper in the World! It will be an eight-page paper, published every afternoon, and will contain all the latest news, besides the choicest and most interesting matter. Its great feature consists in the fact that, by the aid of newly-discovered and wonderful processes, it will present daily four pages of beautiful pictures, illustrating the leading and exciting events of the day. [illegible] THE DAILY GRAPHIC [illegible] Price, [illegible] $12 per year. [illegible] See to-day's Herald.

WHAT TO EAT, AND HOW TO COOK IT.—Those who are ill and would be well, [illegible] HEALTH [illegible] $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, [illegible] N. Y.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured [illegible] HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av.